Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and houshold departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE No. 69, N. E. O. P., John Allen, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; Alex. McClellan, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Albert C. Chadbourne, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Ball, Keeper of Records and Seals; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain ——————; Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Lodge of Sorrow.

Newport Lodge of Elks held its annual lodge of sorrow at its lodge room in the Newton building Sunday afternoon. The room was decorated with palms and plants. There was a good attendance of members of the lodge and the room was filled with citizens outside the lodge. The principal speakers were two men whose eloquence and ability is well known—Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Church and Chaplain H. W. Jones of the training station. Their remarks were efforts of ability and the large audience closely followed them.

The memorial service by the officers of the lodge preceded the address and eulogy. Rev. Mr. Stone then arose to deliver the general address. He spoke eloquently of death and immortality, of the life that is beyond the grave. The belief that those who had gone before would know that their memory was being preserved was the reason for such a memorial service. We know that they have not gone outside God's all-inclusive care.

Chaplain H. W. Jones then delivered the eulogy to departed members. He spoke of the work that might be done by those outside the church and held that the general church knows no denomination. Yet he did not speak disparagingly of church membership but rather claimed that it is a grand thing to belong to some church. He believed that there is such a thing as an outside Christian and that the departed might be classed as such.

Rev. Mr. Stone offered the prayer and benediction and Chaplain Jones read the Scripture.

A Good Time.

Aquidneck Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, held its first social session in Masonic Temple Thursday evening. There was a large attendance present. Music, dancing, games, and recitations, with a fine New England supper, furnished a delightful entertainment for all. This chapter is in a most flourishing condition.

Peter Partetis, sometimes known as Peter Peterson, a Greek fisherman, is believed to have been drowned during the squall on Monday. He was fishing off Beavertail when the squall came up and nothing has since been seen of him or his boat. A wife and daughter reside on Spring wharf.

Tax Collector Higbee of this city has collected 16 poll taxes out of 1146 assessed this year, a ratio of about 1½ per cent. Next year things will be different and the poll tax payers will probably come forward with their dollar without waiting to be pushed. The moral effect of the decision should be of importance.

At the meeting of the Unity Club Tuesday evening, Miss Sarah W. Ladd read an interesting paper on the Life and Works of Mrs. Oliphant, ranking this gifted authoress as next to George Eliot, the greatest English woman novelist.

Mrs. W. P. Kelly and family of Attleboro, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harwood E. Read.

Steamer Herman S. Caswell is now acting as Fort Adams launch.

Natural History Society.

Mr. Hammett Lectures Upon Fly-Fishing.

On Monday evening December 4 there was another enjoyable meeting of the Natural History Society at its museum in Touro street. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, President of the Society, and a large audience had assembled to hear Mr. William H. Hammett read an account of his experiences among the lakes and forests of Maine. He has been an annual visitor to these regions for upwards of twenty years, and has seen all the camps and noted fishing spots between Rangeley and the Canada line, in places but little frequented by the genetality of sportsmen. The trip particularly described by him at this meeting was one made to Lake Kennebago, one of the Rangeley chain late in the summer of 1882—at which time, before the extension of the railway, the region in question was comparatively unknown. He gave several graphic and picturesque descriptions of the scenery of the region and of camp life in the wilds, illustrating his remarks by photographs, and then proceeded to discuss the various species of game-fish to be found there.

There are but three fish worthy of the name of game-fish in New England, the trout, the salmon and the black bass, and of these Mr. Hammett places the speckled trout unquestionably first, whatever other sportsmen may claim for the salmon. Angling for trout with the fly is the neatest and most fascinating sport known to the fisherman. Probably no subject connected with outdoor sport has been so thoroughly written up, and there is but little left to say about it, except that, in the writer's opinion, a love of this sport once acquired gives a more perfect and lasting enjoyment than any other.

The trout of America, though all *salmonidae*, are not all scientifically classed together. The brook-trout, which is our commonest species, and is the game-fish *par excellence*—the fork-tailed lake trout or togue—the Oquossoc or blue-back trout of Rangeley lake, the two species of trout peculiar to Lake Sunapee and to Dublin Pond in New Hampshire, and the European saibling, which has been introduced into the United States, are all properly known as charrs (*salvelinus*), and have teeth upon the head only of the vomer, or bone of the roof of the mouth, while the western rainbow trout, the introduced brown-trout, which is the common trout of Europe, and the Loch Leven trout and steel head have teeth upon the whole of the vomer, and are more nearly allied to the salmon itself, and go by the generic name of *salmo*. Except the landlocked salmon there are no true *salmo* indigenous to the country eastward of the Mississippi River. It is principally with the brook trout with which we have to deal, and in the region of the Rangeley Lakes he is to be found in perfection. The largest trout on record was captured by a guide, Steve Morse, at the upper dam on Moosehic Megantic Lake in 1880 and weighed eleven and a quarter pounds. The late Professor Agassiz is said to have captured one of eleven pounds that same year at the head waters of the Androscoggin, and there is a legend—not a record—of one weighing seventeen pounds.

Rods, reels and other implements used in fly-fishing were then entered upon and a fine collection of each was shown. About rods there is much variance of opinion, some fishermen preferring stiff rods and others more limber ones: it is a general principle, however, that the elasticity of a rod should be uniform throughout its entire length. English rods are longer and heavier than ours, and are generally less well made, and nothing has ever been found to equal in efficiency a first-class American split-bamboo fly-rod. Mr. Hammett gives the preference to a single click reel with a narrow spool and without multiplying devices, and to a taper line for good casting. Leaders should be of the very best quality. Most anglers have a tendency to carry too many flies; not more than three dozen are really necessary for a month's campaign and these should be of the eight or nine kinds found to be most effective, and should be of varying sizes. Many fancy kinds of flies, and certain kinds for certain seasons are unnecessary, and in general it may be said that a trout, if really hungry, will rise at anything. Mr. Hammett then spoke of the various modes of casting, saying that hardly two men cast alike, and expressing his preference for a slight sway of the body, with a nearly straight backward and forward movement of the line. Rangeley guides are experts at casting. Casts of ninety or a hundred feet, as seen at tournaments, are not useful in practical fishing, one of sixty or perhaps seventy feet being the greatest ever required.

At the close of the lecture remarks were made by Mr. Taylor and by the Rev. Mr. McClelland. It is rumored that the next paper read before the Society will be by a lady member.

Mrs. Charlotte Talbot Taylor, wife of Mr. Henry A. C. Taylor, died in New York last Sunday morning, after having been in failing health for a considerable time. She was a daughter of the late Daniel B. Fearing, and a sister of George R. Fearing, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon and the late Henry S. Fearing. Three children, Moses and Henry R. Taylor and Miss Netta Taylor survive. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have spent their summers in this city for many years.

Weetuk Shassitt Tribe of Red Men turned out in large numbers Monday evening for the visit to Pocasset Tribe of Central Falls. All the tribes of the state were represented, the occasion being the return to Pocasset Tribe of the fraternal trace which has visited the tribes of the state.

Mr. A. K. McMahon, who has been ill for some time, is able to walk out.

George Washington.

Centennial of His Death to be Appropriately Observed by the Sons of the Revolution and Others.

On Thursday next December 14 is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. The occasion will be observed all over the country by appropriate memorial services. In this city the Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution took the initiative last August and made arrangements for proper memorial service to be held in Trinity Church on the evening of Thursday next. Rev. Mr. Stone, the rector, will conduct the exercises and deliver an address suitable to the occasion. There will be appropriate patriotic music by the choir of the church. The Newport Artillery Company, Washington Commandery No. 4, K. T., the Masonic lodges, the William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the officers of the Army and Navy and the public generally are invited to attend. The exercises will be of an interesting nature. The Washington pew will be draped and the reading desk will be covered with flags.

In addition to the exercises in old Trinity each of the schools of the city will on Thursday afternoon hold exercises appropriate to the day and occasion.

Death of Washington.

On December 14, 1799, George Washington died at his home at Mount Vernon. Next Thursday will be the one hundredth anniversary of his death and fitting memorial exercises will be held all over the country. The George Washington Memorial Association has made public a request that on Dec. 14, 1899, the centennial anniversary of Washington's death, all the schools of the land shall suspend the regular order of exercises at 11 a. m., and devote twenty minutes to a memoiral program, including a brief eulogy of the life and character of our first President, George Washington.

The schools of this city will observe the day in a fitting manner. A portion of the day will be given over to a talk to the scholars on the life of Washington and they will be shown how much the people of this country have to be grateful for to the "First American."

Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, went to Fall River Wednesday evening to attend the fair of the K. of P. lodges of that city. A special train conveyed the members and friends, accompanied by the band of the Seventh Artillery, leaving Fall River to return at two o'clock Thursday morning. There was a good attendance of the knights.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian church held a social in the vestry Thursday evening. "Why I am not married" was a most amusing feature participated in by eight young ladies and gentlemen. A musical programme and refreshments aided in making it a most enjoyable occasion.

Messrs. Herbert M. Harriman, amateur golf champion of the United States, and James A. Stillman of the Newport Golf Club, will start next March for a tour of Europe, where they will take part in matches on some of the best links in the world.

Mr. William D. Sayer, who has been quite ill for the past week, is considerably improved and expects to be out in a short time. Other members of his family are still confined to the house.

Last evening the members of the Rogers High School football team celebrated the close of the season by a dinner at Allen's restaurant. The season has been a most successful one.

Rev. Mahlon Van Horne, U. S. Consul to the Danish West Indies has returned to his post at St. Thomas, after a few weeks' stay in this city.

Dr. T. A. Kenefick of this city has been elected by the Rhode Island Medical Society a delegate to the New York State Medical Association.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Newport Horticultural society, will take place in Mercury Hall on Wednesday next.

Mr. John A. Pinard, who has been ill with typhoid fever at his New York residence, is reported as somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lawton celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage this week

The Philharmonic Society is making active preparation for its concert January 18 next.

Mr. Walter Rees of Providence is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morley in this city.

Mr. Richard Jenckes of Providence is visiting Mr. Charles R. Peabody.

The fire alarm box on the No. 2 fire station building will be numbered 122.

Settled Satisfactorily.

The Ledge Road Controversy has been Amicably Adjusted—Common Council Wants Wires Underground.

The city council at its regular meeting last Tuesday evening transacted considerable business of importance, although all that came before it was not disposed of. The board of aldermen and common council could not concur upon the action to be taken on the petition to extend the telephone wires in the second ward, so that matter hangs fire. The settlement of the difficulty regarding Ledge road is a matter for congratulation, and the willingness of Ex-Governor Lippitt to assist the committee should be appreciated.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Poor Department,	$288.61
City Asylum	113.01
Watch and Police	226.28
Public Schools	8,239.85
Streets and Highways	1,624.92
Temporary Repairs to Main Sewer	437.00
Sidewalks	1,719.76
Health and Sanitation	175.25
Public Parks	338.23
Fire Department	700.73
New City Hall	758.40
New No. 3, Engine House	1,587.00
Removal of House Offal	65.17
Dog Fund	21.00
Water Supply	2,575.00
Burial Grounds	50.00
Touro Jews' Synagogue Fund	33.92
Lighting Streets	3,068.31
Public Buildings	145.23
Ward Meetings	111.75
Books, Stationery and Printing	55.72
Incidentals	271.11
	$27,110.82

The special committee appointed to adjust the matter of the sea wall at the foot of Ledge road reported that an amicable agreement had been reached. By its terms the wall about the Lippitt villa, which encroaches upon the highway, is to be set back and extended by the city, the expense to be borne by Mr. Lippitt. The grade of the sea wall at the foot of the road is to be reduced and the slanting wall covered with shingle stone, a wooden fence being erected to prevent accidents. It will be seen that the committee has thus accomplished about all that could have been expected to be accomplished had the case been taken into court. A resolution accompanying the report, directing the street commissioner to do the work and authorizing the settlement of the case, was adopted.

In accordance with a report of the committee on street lights, a naptha Welsbach light was ordered placed on Southmayd street and Prescott Hall road.

The committee on revision of the city ordinances presented a partial report, repealing the ordinance in relation to junk dealers and creating a new ordinance. The main difference between the two lies in the fact that the license fee is raised from $3 to $25 a year and a bond with two sureties approved by the board of aldermen is required. After a brief explanation, showing that the ordinance was to protect the citizens from irresponsible dealers, the ordinance was passed.

In accordance with a recommendation of the city hall commission a resolution was adopted authorizing the amendment of the city hall contract by substituting copper water ducts and conduits for the galvanized iron ones at a cost of $200 and substituting plate glass windows on the Broadway side for the common glass at an additional cost of $680.

In accordance with a report of the committee on fire department a fire alarm box was ordered placed on engine house No. 2 and $600 was added to the appropriation for the fire department.

The committee on streets and highways reported on the petition of the Providence Telephone Co. to extend its lines on Kay street, Bliss road, Gibbs avenue, and Everett street, recommending that the petition be granted. The same committee also recommended that the park commission be requested to take charge of the harbor park. The latter recommendation was adopted. In regard to the extension of telephone lines, the resolution granting the desired permission was passed by the board of aldermen but was held up in the common council. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Stevens were opposed to a further extension of overhead wires and poles. Mr. Stevens moved to amend by referring the resolution back to the committee with instructions to report favorably when the company was ready to place them underground. This motion was carried and the board of aldermen then asked for a committee of conference which was refused.

The report of the street commissioner for five weeks was received. An appropriation of $50 for the payment of caucus wardens and clerks was made. A resolution was adopted creating a joint special committee to investigate the market value of the city's stock in the Newport and Wickford Railroad & Steamboat Co., to find the income to the city and to make any recommendations they may see fit. Alderman Hamilton and Councilmen Sherman and Kelley were appointed to the committee.

An amendment to Chapter 13 of the city ordinances in relation to sidewalks was passed. It forbids the use of hatchet, pick or other sharp instrument for the removal of ice or snow from sidewalks, under a penalty from $2 to $5, also forbidding those having the care of buildings from allowing water to flow over the sidewalks from roofs or gutters, under a penalty of from $5 to $10.

A communication from the school committee stating that the expenses of the department would exceed the appropriation by about $1000 and asking the council to authorize the payment of all bills incurred was received.

Petitions of J. G. Stevens and others, for a Welsbach street light on Everett street; of Frank E. Manchester and others, for a similar light at Gibbs avenue and Gardner street, and of H. C. Bachelier and others for street lights on the Van Zandt avenue bridge, were all referred to the committee on street lights. A petition asking that Van Zandt avenue be graded and macadamized from Farewell street to the water was referred to the committee on streets and highways, and one of Edna C. Chase asking for abatement of taxes was referred to the tax assessors.

A petition of Eugene Schreier asking that the unexpended income from the Touro Cemetery and Ministerial fund be expended under direction of the park commission in repairs to monuments and tombs in the cemetery. He also asked that the city treasurer be authorized to pay such ministers as may be engaged temporarily.

ALDERMANIC.

A number of fruit and junk licenses were granted by the board of aldermen. A bill of $35 for the burial of Noah Barker, a deceased soldier, was approved. Francis Stanhope was appointed to take the school census and a census of births. Mayor Boyle announced the appointment of William H. Matthews as a special policeman, and the appointment was confirmed. Aldermen O'Neill and Barker were appointed a committee to investigate the conduct of the truant officer's department during Mr. Topham's illness.

Preserving Old Records.

The city council some time since appropriated one hundred and fifty dollars for preserving three of the ancient records of the city. This work has been done under the direction of Mr. R. H. Tilley and the records are now put in shape to last many years. The process by which they are preserved is a patent one, but very effective. The council cannot do better than make an appropriation large enough to preserve all the old records of the city, many of which are in a bad condition, and will eventually crumble away entirely unless attended to.

It is said that the Newport and Fall River Railway Company has placed orders with the Newburyport Car Company for twelve eight wheeled, twenty seat cars to be delivered for use next summer. A new feed wire will be strung from the power station south to furnish additional power. The company is evidently making preparations for a big business next summer. Smoking is now permitted in the front vestibule of the closed cars, an order that is appreciated by many patrons of the road.

Tuesday morning, the three-masted schooner Horace G. Morse went ashore near the coal mines in Portsmouth. The vessel was standing out from Fall River in ballast, and missed stays and went ashore on the rocks. Captain Higbee is in command of the schooner which hails from Bath, Me.

Storms have been predicted with consistent regularity for the past two weeks, yet the weather during that time has been as nearly perfect as one could wish. If this is Indian summer it has stretched pretty well along into the winter.

Mr. Benjamin Cottrell, formerly of Jamestown but for the past two years employed in one of the mills in Manchester, N. H., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of one of the largest cotton mills of Lowell, Mass.

A young man who gave his name as Herbert Baxter was arrested near the beach Sunday afternoon, when a bathing dress and other articles taken from bath houses were found in his possession. He was fined $5 on Monday.

A representative of the tax collector's department of New York has been in this city this week on business connected with the department.

Real Estate Transactions.

DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for Arthur Astor Carey a small lot on the corner of Hammond and Spring streets to John Manning.

DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for D. LeRoy Dresser, attorney, the Dresser cottage on the northerly side of Bellevue court to Joseph Harriman for one year.

DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for Arthur Astor Carey a lot of land comprising 4000 feet, on the northerly side of Narragansett avenue and west of Dennis Buckley's recent purchase, to James W. Sullivan.

Portsmouth.

On Wednesday John Cravalo, a Portuguese in Mr. Edward P. Brown's employ, fell head first into a well that is twenty-seven feet deep. Fortunately there were only four feet of water in the well, and he was easily rescued. He received a bad wound on the head, and a sprained ankle.

Thursday morning, while unloading coal at Brownell's wharf, Mr. Marion Olivea had the misfortune to crush his fingers so badly that one had to be amputated. The surgical aid was rendered by Dr. R. A. Crittenden.

Many family parties were enjoyed on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Wanton T. Sherman and family were entertained on that day at Mr. David Pinniger's in Newport. Mr. J. Bradford Sherman, of Boston, joined them there.

Mr. Benjamin F. Goodwin, one of the conductors on the electric road, has recently been to Amesbury, Mass., to attend the funeral of his mother.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Grace Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan A. Sisson, of this town, to Mr. Bailey of Worcester, Mass.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Elijah Anthony was married at Sing Sing, to Mrs. Carrie Couch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Irving Gorton. Mrs. Gorton is a daughter of the late Mr. Richard Sherman, for many years the town clerk of Portsmouth.

On Saturday afternoon last, an informal reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peleg A. Coggeshall, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day.

Mr. George Peabody will take Mr. Joshua Westcott's place at Oakland farm.

Mr. Benjamin Weaver has purchased the Sandy Point farm of Mr. Pemberton H. Powell and will shortly remove to the same. Mr. Powell and family will go to Newport for the winter.

It is reported that Mr. Herbert Hall has purchased the Abraham T. Peckham estate, and will move to the same.

Mrs. Belle Watson and her daughter, of Newport, have moved to the cottage formerly occupied by Dr. Minot A. Steele.

The Narragansett Fish Works have closed for a few weeks.

An interesting literary meeting of the Epworth League took place at the home of Mr. Marion Olivea, on Monday evening.

There was a large attendance at the Christian Church, on Tuesday, to enjoy the concert given by the young people of the church. A very interesting programme was well rendered. Their object being a worthy one, it is hoped that the receipts were large.

The entertainment at the Guild House last week by the young people of St. Paul's Church, for the benefit of the piano fund, added forty-five dollars to the same.

Mrs. John Brown's bodily health seems to be improving.

On Thursday, December 7, Mrs. Nancy W. Coggeshall was eighty-eight years of age. Mrs. Coggeshall is in her usual health and able to work about the house.

On the 9th of next month Ocean Lodge A. O. U. W. of this city will make a fraternal visit to Pilgrim Lodge of Fall River. They will go and return by a special train on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad and expect to carry about one hundred members.

Election of Officers.

Excelsior Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—Thomas Twigg.
Vice Grand—G. W. Bachelier, Jr.
Recording Secretary—Perry R. Dawley.
Financial Secretary—A. C. Griffith.
Treasurer—John Allen.
Trustees—William S. Lawton, William Allen, Eugene Schreier.
Organist—Edward Y. Mason.

Rhode Island Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Noble Grand—J. William Spingler.
Vice Grand—Edward Y. Mason.
Recording Secretary—B. Hammett Stevens.
Financial Secretary—John M. Taylor.
Janitor—John Pitman.
Trustees—James T. Wright, John R. Mason, James E. Weaver.

Newport Council C. B. L.

Chaplain—Rev. William R. Meenan.
President—M. P. Vaughan.
Vice President—Thomas McGuire.
Orator—Hugh Corrigan.
Secretary—N. E. Dwyer.
Treasurer—James Smith.
Collector—M. J. Morrison.
Marshal—Dennis McDonald.
Guard—Rocco Barone.
Trustees—Thomas McGuire, Timothy O'Shea and Thomas Flood.

Knights of Columbus.

Grand Knight—James R. Cottrell, Jr.
Deputy Grand Knight—John T. Flood.
Chancellor—Rev. Philip A. Cronin.
Recording Secretary—John F. J. O'Connor.
Financial Secretary—John P. Sullivan.
Treasurer—Thomas J. Murphy.
Warden—Daniel F. Shea.
Advocate—Thomas J. Ronayne.
Lecturer—William H. Maher.
Inside Guard—Dennis J. Casey.
Outside Guard—Michael J. Durnan.
Chaplain—Rev. Louis J. Deady.
Organist—Aristan H. Crowther.
Board of Trustees—Patrick F. Reynolds, Edward F. Sullivan, John H. Murphy, Daniel J. Buckley, Philip F. Conroy.

Robert Emmet Guards.

Captain—M. J. Kelley.
First Lieutenant—Maurice Roche.
Second Lieutenant—P. J. Kirby.
Treasurer—J. J. McCarthy.
Secretary—John J. Sullivan.

Charles E. Lawton Post.

Commander—John T. Delano.
Senior Vice Commander—Alfred L. Trowbridge.
Junior Vice Commander—William Lowe.
Surgeon—Robert Cradle.
Quartermaster—Charles E. Harvey.
Officer of the Day—Arthur R. Thell.
Officer of the Guard—B. Frank Beardley.
Chaplain—William S. Bailey.
Inner Guard—John R. Mason.
Outer Guard—Frank G. Crompton.
Delegates to State Encampment—Charles E. Harvey, George A. Pritchard, A. L. Trowbridge, Timothy C. Sullivan.
Alternates—Robert Cradle, William B. West, A. R. Thell, William Lowe.
Trustees—William S. Bailey, Charles E. Harvey and Charles H. Clarke.
Relief Committee—Edward N. Lawton, Nathan Wood, Thomas N. Freeborn.
Auditing Committee—Charles H. Clarke, Edward N. Lawton, George A. Pritchard.
Finance Committee—Timothy C. Sullivan, John R. Mason, Thomas M. Freeborn.

JESS.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER XVI.

PRETORIA.

Jess did not have a very happy time of it at Pretoria previous to the outbreak of hostilities. Most people who have made a great moral effort, and after a severe mental struggle entered on the drear path of self sacrifice, have experienced the reaction that will follow as certainly as the night follows the day. It is one thing to renounce the light, to stand in the full glow of the setting beams of our imperial joy and chant out our farewell, and quite another to live alone in the darkness. For a little while memory may support us, but memory grows faint. On every side is the thick, cheerless pall and the stillness through which no sound comes. We are alone, quite alone, cut off from the fellowship of the day, unseeing and unseen. More especially is this so when our dungeon is of our own making, and we ourselves have shot its bolts. There is a natural night that comes to all, and in its unwavering course swallows every hope and fear, forever and forever. To this we can more easily resign ourselves, for we recognize the universal lot and bow ourselves beneath the all effacing hand. The earth does not pine when the daylight passes from its peaks; it only sleeps.

But Jess had buried herself, and she knew it. There was no absolute need for her to have resigned her affection to her sister; she had done so of her own will, and at times she naturally enough regretted it. Self denial is a stern faced angel. If only we hold him fast and wrestle with him long enough he will speak us soft words of happy sound, just as, if we wait long enough in the darkness of the night, stars will come to share our loneliness. Still this is one of those things that time hides from us and only reveals at his own pleasure; and so far as Jess was concerned, his pleasure was not yet. Outwardly, however, she showed no sign of her distress and of the passion which was eating at her heart. She was pale and silent, it is true, but then she had always been remarkable for her pallor and silence. Only she gave up her singing.

And so the weeks went on, drearily enough for the poor girl, who was doing what other people did—eating and drinking, riding and going to parties like the rest of the Pretoria world, till at last she began to think that she had better be going home again, lest she should wear out her welcome. And yet she dreaded to do so, mindful of her daily prayer to be delivered from temptation. As to what was going on at Mooifontein she was in almost complete ignorance. Bessie wrote to her, of course, and so did her uncle once or twice, but they did not tell her much of what she wanted to know. Bessie's letters were, it is true, full of allusions of what Capt. Niel was doing, but she did not go beyond that. Her reticence, however, told her observant sister more than her words. Why was she so reticent? No doubt because things still hung in the balance. And then she would think of what it all meant for her, and now and again give way to an outburst of passionate jealousy, which would have been painful enough to witness if anybody could have been there to see it.

And so the time went on toward Christmas, for Jess, having been warmly pressed to do so, had settled to stay over Christmas and return to the farm with the new year. There had been a great deal of talk in the town about the Boers, but she was too much preoccupied with her own affairs to pay much attention to it. Nor, indeed, was the public mind greatly moved; they were so much accustomed to Boer scares at Pretoria, and hitherto they had invariably ended in smoke. And then all of a sudden, on the morning of the 18th of December, came the news of the proclamation of the republic, and the town was thrown into a ferment, and there was a talk of going into laager, and, anxious as she was to get away, Jess could see no hope of returning to the farm till the excitement was over. Then a day or two later Conductor Egerton came limping into Pretoria from the scene of the disaster at Bronker's Spruit, with the colors of the Ninety-fourth regiment tied round his middle, and such a tale to tell that the blood went to her heart and seemed to stagnate there as she listened to it.

And after that there was confusion worse confounded. Martial law was proclaimed, and the town, which was large, straggling and incapable of defense, was abandoned, the inhabitants being ordered into laager on the high ground overlooking the city. There they were, young and old, sick and well, delicate women and little children, all crowded together in the open under the cover of the fort, with nothing but canvas tents, wagons and sheds to shelter them from the fierce summer suns and rains. Jess had to share a wagon with her friend and her friend's sister and mother, and found it rather a tight fit even to lie down. Sleep, with all the noises of the camp going on round her, was a practical impossibility.

It was about 3 o'clock on the day following that first miserable night in the laager when, by the last mail that passed into Pretoria, she got Bessie's letter announcing her engagement to John. She took her letter and went some way from the camp to the side of Signal Hill, where she was not likely to be disturbed, and, finding a nook shaded in by mimosa trees, sat down and broke the envelope. Before she had got to the foot of the first page she saw what was coming and set her teeth. Then she read the long letter through from beginning to end without flinching, though the words of affection seemed to burn her. So it had come at last. Well, she expected it, and had plotted to bring it about, so really there was no reason in the world why she should feel disappointed. On the contrary, she ought to rejoice, and for a little while she really did rejoice in her sister's happiness. It made her happy to think that Bessie, whom she dearly loved, was happy.

And yet she felt angry with John with that sort of anger which we feel against those who have blindly injured us. Why should he have it in his power to hurt her so? Still she hoped that he would be happy with Bessie, and then she hoped that these wretched Boers would take Pretoria, and that she would be shot or put out of the way somehow. She had no heart for life; all the color had faded from her sky. What was she to do with herself? She would not stop on the farm after John and Bessie were married; she was quite clear as to that; nor, if she could avoid it, would she return there before they were married. She would see him no more, no more! Alas, that she had ever seen him.

Feeling somewhat happier, or at any rate calmer, in this determination, she rose to return to the noisy camp, extending her walk, however, by making a detour toward the Heidelberg road, for she was anxious to be as long alone as she could. She had been walking some ten minutes when she caught sight of a cart that seemed familiar to her, with three horses harnessed in front of it and one tied on behind, which were also familiar. There were a lot of men walking alongside of the cart, all talking eagerly. She halted to let the little procession go by, when suddenly she perceived John Niel among the men and recognized the Zulu Mouti on the box. There was the man whom she had just vowed never to see again, and the sight of him seemed to take all her strength out of her, so that she felt inclined to sink involuntarily upon the veldt. His sudden appearance was almost uncanny in the sharpness of its illustration of her impotence in the hands of fate. She felt it then; all in an instant it seemed to be borne in upon her ... that she could not help herself, ... the instrument in the ... power whose will she was ... and to whom her individual fate was a matter of little moment. It was inconclusive reasoning and perilous doctrine, but it must be allowed that the circumstances gave it the color of truth. And, after all, the border line between fatalism and free will has never been quite authoritatively settled, even by St. Paul, so perhaps she was right. Mankind does not like to admit it, but it is, at the least, a question whether we can oppose our little wills against the forces of the universal law or derange the details of the unvarying plan to suit the petty wants and hopes of individual mortality. Jess was a clever woman, but it would take a wiser head than hers to know where or when to draw that red line across the writings of our life.

On came the cart and the knot of men, and then suddenly John looked up and saw her looking at him with those dark eyes that did, indeed, seem at times as though they were the windows of her soul. He turned and said something to his companions and to the Zulu Mouti, who went on with the cart, and then came toward her smiling and with outstretched hand.

"How do you do, Jess?" he said. "So I have found you all right?"

She took his hand and answered, almost angrily, "Why have you come? Why did you leave Bessie and my uncle?"

"I came because I was sent, and also because I wished to. I wanted to get you back home before Pretoria was besieged."

"You must have been mad! How could you expect to get back? We shall both be shut up here together now."

"So it appears. Well, things might be worse," he added, cheerfully.

"I do not think that anything could be worse," she answered, with a stamp of her foot, and then, quite thrown off her balance, burst incontinently into a flood of tears.

John Niel was a very simple minded man, and it never struck him to attribute her grief to any other cause than anxiety at the state of affairs and at her incarceration for an indefinite period in a besieged town that ran daily risk of being taken vi et armis. Still he was a little hurt at the manner of his reception after his long and most perilous journey, which is not, perhaps, to be wondered at.

"Well, Jess," he said, "I think that you might speak a little more kindly to me, considering—considering all things. There, don't cry, they are all right at Mooifontein, and I dare say that we shall get back there somehow sometime or other. I had a nice business to get here at all, I can tell you."

She suddenly stopped weeping and smiled, her tears passing away like a summer storm. "How did you get through?" she asked. "Tell me all about it, Capt. Niel;" and accordingly he did.

She listened in silence while he sketched the chief events of his journey, and when he had done she spoke in quite a changed tone.

"It is very good and kind of you to have risked your life like this for me. Only I wonder that you did not all of you see that it would be of no use. We shall both be shut up here together now, that is all, and that will be very sad for you and Bessie."

"Oh. So you have heard of our engagement?" he said.

"Yes, I got Bessie's letter about a couple of hours ago, and I congratulate you both very much. I think that you will have the sweetest and loveliest wife in South Africa, Capt. Niel; and I think that Bessie will have a husband any woman might be proud of;" and she half bowed and half courtesied to him as she said it, with a graceful little air of dignity that was very taking.

"Thank you," he said, simply; "yes, I think I am a very lucky fellow."

"And now," she said, "we had better go and see about the cart. You must be very tired and hungry;" and they started.

A few minutes' walk brought them to the cart, which Mouti had outspanned close to Mrs. Nevilles wagon, where Jess and her friends were living, and the first person they saw was Mrs. Neville herself. She was a good, motherly, colonial woman, accustomed to a rough life, and not easily disturbed by an emergency like the present.

"My goodness, Capt. Niel!" she cried, as soon as Jess had introduced him. "Well, you are plucky to have forced your way through all those horrid Boers! I am sure I wonder that they did not shoot you or beat you to death with sjambocks, the brutes. Not that there is much use in your coming, for you will never be able to get Jess back till Sir George Colley relieves us, and that can't be for two months, they say. Well, there is one thing, Jess will be able to sleep in the cart now, and you can get one of the patrol tents and sleep alongside. It won't be quite proper, perhaps, but in these times we can't stop to consider propriety. There, there, you go off to the governor. He will be glad enough to see you, I'll be bound. I saw him at the other end of the camp, there, five minutes ago, and we will have the cart arranged and see all about it."

Thus adjured, John departed, and when he returned half an hour afterward, having told his eventful tale, which did not, however, convey any information of general value, he was rejoiced to find the process of "getting things straight" was in good progress. What was better still, Jess had fried him a beefsteak over the camp fire, and was now employed in serving it on a little table by the wagon. He sat down on a camp stool and ate his meat heartily enough, while Jess waited on him and Mrs. Neville chattered away.

"By the way," she said, "Jess tells me you are going to marry her sister. Well, I wish you joy. A man wants a wife in a country like this. It isn't like England, where in five cases out of six he might as well go and cut his throat as get married. It saves him money here, and children are a blessing, as nature meant them to be, and not a burden, as civilization has made them. Lord, how my tongue does run on! It isn't delicate to talk about children when you have only been engaged a couple of weeks; but, you see, that's what it all comes to after all. She's a pretty girl, Bessie, and a good one, too—I don't know her much—though she hasn't got the brains of Jess, here. That reminds me: as you are engaged to Bessie, of course you can look after Jess, and nobody will think anything of it. Ah! if you only knew what a place this is for talk, though their talk is pretty well scared out of them now, I'm thinking. My husband is coming round presently to the cart to help get Jess's bed into it. Lucky it's big. We are such a tight fit in that wagon that I shall be downright glad to see the last of the dear girl; though, of course, you'll both come and take your meals with us."

Jess heard all this in silence. She could not well insist upon stopping in the crowded wagon; it would be asking too much; and, besides, she had had one night in the wagon, and that was quite enough for her. Once she suggested that she would see if she could not get the nuns to take her in at the convent, but Mrs. Neville instantly suppressed the notion.

"Nuns!" she said, "nonsense. When your own brother in law—at least he will be your brother in law if the Boers don't make an end of us all—is here to take care of you; don't talk about going to a parcel of nuns. It will be as much as they can do to look after themselves, I'll be bound."

As for John, he ate his steak and said nothing. The arrangement seemed a very proper one to him.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TWELFTH OF FEBRUARY.

John soon settled down into the routine of camp life in Pretoria, which, after one once got accustomed to it, was not so disagreeable as might have been expected, and possessed, at any rate, the merit of novelty. Although he was an officer of the army, John preferred, on the whole, having several horses to ride, and, his services not being otherwise required, he made up his mind to enroll himself in the corps of mounted volunteers known as the Pretoria carbineers, in the humble capacity of a sergeant, and this he obtained leave to do from the officer commanding the troops. He was an active man, and his duties in connection with the corps, kept him fully employed during most of the day, and sometimes, when there was outpost duty to be done, during a good part of the night too. For the rest, whenever he got back to the cart—by which he had stipulated he should be allowed to sleep in order to protect Jess in case of any danger—he always found her ready to greet him, and every little preparation made for his comfort that was possible under the circumstances. Indeed, as time went on they found it more convenient to set up their own little mess instead of sharing that of their friends, and so they used every day to sit down to breakfast and dine together at a little table rigged up out of a packing case, and placed under an extemporary tent, all for the world like a young couple picnicking on their honeymoon. Of course the whole thing was very irksome in a way, but it is not to be denied that it had a charm of its own. To begin with, Jess, when once one got thoroughly to know her, was one of the most delightful companions to a man like John Niel that it was possible to meet with. Never, till this long tete a tete at Pretoria, had he guessed how powerful and original was her mind, or how witty she could be when she liked. There was a fund of dry and suggestive humor about her which, although it would no more bear being written down than champagne will bear standing in a tumbler, was very pleasant to listen to, more especially as John soon discovered that he was the only person so privileged. Her friends and relations had never suspected that Jess was humorous. Another thing that struck him about her, as time went on, was that she was growing quite handsome. She had been very pale and thin when he reached Pretoria, but before a month was over she had got, comparatively speaking, stout, which was an enormous gain to her appearance. Her pale face, too, gathered a faint tinge of color, that came and went capriciously, like starlight on the water, and her beautiful eyes grew deeper and more beautiful than ever.

"Who would ever have thought that it was the same girl?" said Mrs. Neville to him, holding up her hands as she watched Jess solemnly surveying a half cooked mutton chop; "why, she used to be such a poor creature, and now she's quite a fine woman. And that with this life, too, which is wearing me to a shadow, and has half killed my dear daughter."

"I suppose it is being in the open air," said John, it having never occurred to him that the medicine that was doing Jess so much good might be happiness. But so it was. At first there had been a struggle, then a lull, and after that an idea. Why should she not enjoy his society while she could? He had been thrown into her way through no wish of hers. She had no desire to wean him from Bessie; or if she had a desire, it was one she was far too honorable a woman to entertain. He was perfectly innocent of the whole story; to him she was the young lady who happened to be the sister of the woman he was going to marry, that was all. Why should she not pluck her innocent roses while she might? She forgot that the rose is a flower with a dangerous perfume, and one that is apt to confuse the senses and turn the head. So she gave herself full swing, and for some weeks went nearer to knowing what happiness really meant than she ever had before. What a wonderful thing is the love of a woman in its simplicity and strength, and how it gilds all the poor and common things of life, and even finds a joy in service! The prouder the woman the more delight does she extract from her self abasement before her idol. Only not many women can love like Jess, and when they do they almost invariably make some fatal mistake, whereby the wealth of their affection is wasted, or worse still, becomes a source of misery or shame to themselves and others.

It was after they had been incarcerated in Pretoria for about a month that a bright idea occurred to John. About a quarter of a mile from the outskirts of the camp stood a little house known, probably on account of its diminutive size, as "The Palatial." This cottage had been, like almost every other house in Pretoria, abandoned to its fate, its owner, as it happened, being away from the town. One day, in the course of a walk, John and Jess crossed the little bridge that spanned the sluit and went in to inspect the place. Passing down a path lined on either side with young blue gums, they reached the little tin roofed cottage. It consisted of two rooms—a bedroom and a good sized sitting room, in which still stood a table and a few chairs, with a stable and a kitchen at the back. They went in and sat down by the open door and looked out. The grounds of the little place sloped down toward a valley, on the farther side of which rose a wooded hill. To the right, too, was a hill clothed in deep green bush. The grounds themselves were planted with vines, just now loaded with bunches of ripening grapes, and surrounded with a beautiful hedge of monthly roses that formed a blaze of bloom. Near the house, too, was a bed of double roses, some of them exceedingly beautiful, and all flowering with a profusion unknown in this country. Altogether it was a delightful little spot, and, after the noise and glare of the camp, seemed perfectly heavenly; and they sat there and talked a great deal about the farm and old Silas Croft, and a little about Bessie.

"This is nice," said Jess presently, putting her hands behind her head and looking out at the bush beyond.

"Yes," said John. "I say, I've got an idea. I vote we take up our quarters here—during the day, I mean. Of course we shall have to sleep in camp, but we might eat here, you know, and you could sit here all day; it would be as safe as a church, for those Boers will never try to storm the town, I am sure of that."

Jess reflected and soon came to the conclusion that it would be a charming arrangement, and accordingly next day she set to work and got the place as nice and tidy as circumstances would allow, and they commenced housekeeping.

HOUSEKEEPING AT THE PALATIAL.

The upshot of this arrangement was that they were thrown more together than ever before. Meanwhile the siege dragged its slow length along. No news whatever reached the town from outside, but that did not trouble the inhabitants very much, as they were sure that Colley was advancing to their relief and even got up sweepstakes as to the date of his arrival. Now and then a sortie took place, but as the results attained were very small and were not on the whole creditable to our arms, perhaps the less said about them the better. John, of course, went out on these occasions, and then Jess would endure agonies that were all the worse because she had to conceal them. She lived in constant terror lest he should be among the killed. However nothing happened to him, and things went on as usual till the 12th of February, on which day an attack was made on a place called the Red House Kraal, which was occupied by Boers, near a spot known as the Six Mile Spruit.

The force, which was a mixed one, left Pretoria before daybreak, and John went with it. He was rather surprised when, on going to the cart in which Jess slept, to get some little thing before saddling up, to find her sitting on the box in the night dews with a cup of coffee she had prepared for him in her hand.

"What do you mean by this Jess?" he asked, sharply. "I will not have you getting up in the middle of the night to make coffee for me."

"I have not got up," she answered, quietly; "I have not been to bed."

"That makes matters worse," he said; but nevertheless he drank the coffee, and was glad to get it, while she sat on the box and watched him.

"Put on your shawl and get something over your head," he said, "the dew will soak you through. Look, your hair is all wet."

Presently she spoke. "I wish you would do something for me, John," for she called him John now. "Will you promise?"

"How like a woman," he said, "to ask one to promise a thing without saying what it is."

"I want you to promise for Bessie's sake," she said.

"Well, what is it, Jess?"

"Not to go on this sortie. You know you can easily get out of it if you like."

He laughed. "You little silly; why not?"

"Oh, I don't know. Don't laugh at me, because I am nervous. I am afraid that—that something might happen to you."

"Well," he remarked, consolingly, "every bullet has its billet, and if it does I don't see that it can be helped."

"Think of Bessie," she said again.

"Look here, Jess," he answered, testily, "what is the good of trying to take the heart out of a fellow like this? If I am going to be shot I can't help it, and I am not going to show the white feather, even for Bessie's sake; so there you are, and now I must be off."

"You are quite right, John," she said, quietly; "I should not have liked to hear you say anything different, but I could not help speaking. Good by, John; God bless you!" and she stretched down her hand, which he took, and went.

"Upon my word, she has given me quite a turn," reflected John to himself as the troop crept on through the white mists of dawn. "I suppose that she thinks that I am going to be plugged. Perhaps I am! I wonder how Bessie would take it. She would be awfully cut up, but I expect that she would get over it pretty soon. Now I don't think that Jess would get over a thing of that sort in a hurry. That is just the difference between the two—the one is all flower and the other is all root."

And then he fell to wondering how Bessie was and what she was doing, and if she missed him as much as he missed her, and so on, till his mind came back to Jess, and he reflected what a charming companion she was, and how thoughtful and kind, and breathed a secret hope that she would continue to live with them after they were married. Somehow they had got to those terms, perfectly innocent in themselves, in which two people become absolutely necessary to each other's daily life. Indeed, Jess had got a long way further than that, but of this he was of course ignorant. He was still at the former stage, and was not himself aware how large a proportion of his daily thoughts were occupied by this dark eyed girl, or how completely her personality was overshadowing him. He only knew that she had the knack of making him feel thoroughly happy in her society. When he was talking to her, or even sitting silently by her, he became aware of a sensation of restfulness and reliance that he had never before experienced in the society of a woman. Of course this was to a large extent the natural homage of the weaker nature to the stronger, but it was also something more. It was the shadow of that utter sympathy and perfect accord which is the surest sign of the presence of the highest forms of affection, and when it accompanies the passion of men and women, as it sometimes, though rarely, does, being more often found in its highest form in those relations from which the element of sexuality is excluded, raises it almost above the level of the earth. For the love where that sympathy exists, whether it is between mother and son, husband and wife, or those who, while desiring it, have no hope of that relationship, is an undying love and will endure till the night of Time has swallowed all things.

Meanwhile as John reflected, the force to which he was attached was moving into action, and he soon found it necessary to come down to the unpleasantly practical details of Boer warfare. More particularly did this come home to his mind when, shortly afterward, the man next to him was shot dead, and a little later he himself was slightly wounded by a bullet which passed between his saddle and his thigh. Into the details of the fight that ensued it is not necessary to enter here. They were, if anything, more discreditable than most of the episodes of that unhappy war, in which the holding of Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Rustenburg and Wakkerstroom are the only bright spots. Suffice it to say that they ended in something very like an utter rout at the hands of a much inferior force, and that, a few hours after he had started, John found himself on the return road to Pretoria, with a severely wounded man behind his saddle (the ambulance being left in the hands of the Boers), who, as they went painfully along, mingled curses of shame and fury with his own. Meanwhile exaggerated accounts of what had happened had got into the town, and, among other things, it was said that Capt. Niel had been shot dead. One man who came in stated that he saw him fall, and that he was shot through the head. This Mrs. Neville heard with her own ears, and, greatly shocked, started to communicate the intelligence to Jess.

As soon as it was daylight Jess had, as was customary with her, gone over to the little house which she and John occupied, "The Palatial," as it was ironically called, and settled herself there for the day. First she tried to work and could not, so she took a book that she had brought with her and began to read, but it was a failure also. Her eyes would wander from the page, and her ears kept straining to catch the distant booming of the big guns that came from time to time floating across the hills. The fact of the matter was that the poor girl was the victim of a presentiment that something was going to happen to John. Most people of imaginative mind have suffered from this kind of thing at one time or other in their lives, and have lived to see the folly of it; and, indeed, there was more in the circumstances of the present case to excuse the indulgence in the luxury of presentiments than is usual. Indeed, as it happened, she was not far out—only a sixteenth of an inch or so—for John was very nearly killed.

Not finding Jess in camp Mrs. Neville made her way across to "The Palatial," where she knew the girl sat, crying as she went at the top of her voice the news that she had to communicate, for the good soul had grown very fond of John Niel. Jess, with that acute sense of hearing that often accompanies nervous excitement, caught the sound of the little voice at the bottom of the garden almost before her visitor had got through it and ran round the corner of the house to see who it was.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Little Bessie, who was visiting in the country, had her own ideas about some things. "Where is the policeman, grandpa?" she asked.

"Why, my dear," replied the old gentleman, "we have no policemen in the country."

Bessie looked somewhat surprised at this and asked: "Who keeps the people off the grass?"

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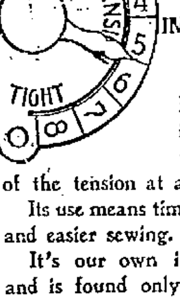

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Returning—From New York steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5 p. m. Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 a. m., before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

On and after September 18,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days 8 a. m. Leave Providence, week days, 4 p. m.

Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only, each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90 cents.

H. DUFFIM, Supt. Transportation.

ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect November 1, 1899.

Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*10 00	*1 20	*4 10	*7 35
Providence ar	11 50	3 15	5 50	9 50
Boston, ar	1 18	1 80	7 00	11 00
New York	4 30	6 57	11 00	15
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	†12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston	.....	10 03	1 03	3 00
Providence	.....	11 14	2 10	1 15
Newport, arr	0 35	1 00	1 10	6 10
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2.05 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.10 a. m.; Baltimore, 0.20 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.

†Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5.00 p. m., Baltimore 5.58 p. m., Philadelphia 8.10 p. m., due at Wickford Junction 5.11 a. m., Newport 6.35 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Eastern District.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after October 22, 1899, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.42, 10.42 a. m., 12.42, 3.48, 4.42, a6.00, 6.42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.50, 7.30, 9.30, 11.20 a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, a6.30 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.15 a. m., 12.15, 4.23, p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 7.30, 9.30 a. m., 1.30, 6.30, 6.30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5 p. m.

aBoat from Fall River

eWharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.

C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't, Boston.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

IN EFFECT SEPT. 27, 1899.

Leave Fall River for Newport—**6.15, **6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 a. m.; 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, *6.15, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, *9.45, *10.45 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River—**7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m.; 12.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, *5.45, 6.45, *8.15, 7.15, 8.45, 9.15, *10.45 p. m.

*To Portsmouth car house only.

**Not run Sundays.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport (Bull street) at 9.15 p. m.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 8.45 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10.15 p. m.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10.45 p. m.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co. at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of Nov. 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than $1,000,000,000 our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 percent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 percent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899, including $11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,982,004.35. Customs receipts were $206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue $273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of $89,111,559.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate $600,958,112, leaving a surplus of $40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $278,004,837.72, of which $239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

AS TO FINANCE.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by $13,413,389.91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions, it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done, because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department, therefore, offered to purchase during November $25,000,000 of the 5 percent loan of 1904, or the 4 percent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $18,408,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was $2,263,621, and the net saving in interest was about $2,885,000.

The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including Dec. 23, instant, unless the remainder of the $25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with large areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn and wheat, call for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history, the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

I urgently recommend that, to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market, and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other means as may be necessary to those ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard, and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis.

We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue, neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection, I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records of those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs.

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress. The industrial commission, engaged in extended hearings upon the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition, have not yet completed their investigation. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments. It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay.

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2nd of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act. The act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce such as the Trans-Missouri Freight association and the Joint Traffic association have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland in his annual message of Dec. 7, 1896, after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says: "Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries."

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity may be obtained and that means may be found for congress to supplement state legislation. The whole question is so important and far reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered.

OUR RELATIONS ABROAD.

The claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity for the killing of certain subjects by the authorities at Lattimer, Pa., while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, Sept. 10, 1897, in view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, has been declined.

It is gratifying to know that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The contract of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government in October on the ground of non-fulfillment. The Maritime Canal company has lodged a protest. The Nicaraguan canal commission having completed its labors, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, the Isthmian canal commission, was organized. This commission entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examination in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible. The importance of this work cannot be too strongly pressed upon congress.

CORDIALITY WITH GERMANY.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy has been marked by permission for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, and the conclusion of a parcel post convention with the German empire. The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions. It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common accord to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Efforts to obtain for the American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have happily succeeded.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to Canada. A joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing 12 subjects. Apart from these questions the most friendly disposition has marked the intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

THE BOER WAR.

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States consul was authorized to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants.

THE ITALIAN LYNCHING.

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred in Tallula, La., whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged. The authorities of the state and representatives of the Italian embassy have separately investigated the occurrence. A satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached.

The president refers to the necessity of a cable to Manila, mentioned in his message of last February. He recommends that in case congress should not take measures to bring about this result the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable.

OUR PLEDGE TO CUBA.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted to the results of the Spanish war, and the conditions it imposed for the future. The treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the 1st of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, under the direction of the executive to build up that tranquil development of the domestic state as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba.

By the treaty of peace the Spanish people of the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. By that time the result of the census will be tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal government of the island to the officers elected by the people. In the meantime and so long as we exercise control over the island the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms as are given to the West India islands. For the relief of the distressed in the island of Cuba the war department has issued supplies to destitute persons which amounted to 5,493,000 rations at a cost of $1,417,554.07. To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army and in the interest of public peace there was disbursed $2,547,750, paid from the emergency fund provided for that purpose. Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, $1,712,014.21 was expended for sanitation; $293,881.70 for charities and hospitals, and $88,944.03 for aid of the destitute.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In response to the invitation of his majesty the Emperor of Russia a commission from the United States attended the peace conference at The Hague. The occasion seemed opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal. The final act of that conference, in short, provided for maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, formation of commissions of inquiry and international arbitration. The mediation provided for is partly voluntary and advisory.

THE ARMY.

Since my last message and in obedience to acts of congress the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war has been discharged. Of the volunteers 667 officers and 14,831 men serving in the Philippines and 1650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out voluntarily, remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. By virtue of the authority of congress the regular army has been increased to 61,999 enlisted men and 2248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,050 men and 1524 officers. The force in Manila now consists of 1459 officers and 45,966 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force will comprise 2051 officers and 63,483 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army and the creation of a new army has been the work of great magnitude, well and ably done, for which too much credit can not be given the war department. During the year past the force in Cuba and Porto Rico has been reduced to a total of 421 officers and 13,051 men.

THE NAVY.

The message refers to the "spirit and high efficiency" which has characterized the service and the pride of the nation in its achievements. The president says the people will justify liberal appropriations, and he unites with the secretary in recommending that congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor plate of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the act limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton be removed.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

The pensioners of the United States in all wars, June 30, 1899, numbered 991,519. The number added during the year was 40,991; the number dropped from all causes was 43,186. Claims disallowed numbered 107,919. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $138,253,052.95, which was $1,651,461.61 less than the appropriations. The president, in accordance with the wish of the national encampment, G. A. R., recommends the modification of the act of June 27, 1890, which prescribes the amount of income that determines pensionable status of a dependent widow. The president recommends that the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should not be less than $250 per annum, and he urges that the congress shall so amend the act as to make this provision.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The president introduces the subject with a reference to the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States under the provision of which the Philippine archipelago was ceded to the United States for $20,000,000, and says: I have every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests.

The president quotes from various orders issued to those in command of the United States military and naval forces at Manila to show that it was the object of the United States to protect the people and to establish a beneficent government, even before the treaty of peace was signed. After the treaty had been ratified, the message says, orders were sent to the commander to proclaim the kindly intention of the government and saying it was "most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." The president then gives an account of the appointment of the Philippine commission who, assisted by Admiral Dewey and General Otis, were to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands," and says: But before their arrival in Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners which I transmit herewith gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

"Mr. White," said a lawyer to a witness in the box, "at the time these papers were executed you were speculating, were you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were in oil?"

"I was."

"Add what are you in now?"

"Bankruptcy," was the solemn reply.—Tit-Bits.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

"Mamma," said little Willie, "I'm afraid I was awful naughty today."

"Why do you think so?" asked his mother.

"'Cause I've got an awful stomach ache," answered the little fellow.

"Perhaps it was the pie you ate," said the mother.

"Oh, no," replied Willie, "the pie was too good to behave in that manner. It must be me."

Prepared for the Worst.

"Your record," said the magistrate, somewhat pompously, "is far from creditable, but I find that the evidence exonerates you from complicity in this questionable transaction."

"W—W—What is the penalty?" faltered the trembling culprit.—Puck.

INSURANCE Notice

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANT'S BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. John T. Lanehy, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,050,960
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,868
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,750,724
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,628
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,080
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,856,196
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	800,422
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	892,445
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,883,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,478,638
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,423,187
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co. of Edinburgh	6,353,669
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,328,678
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,176

A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank.

7-2

INDUSTRIAL

Trust Company,

49 Westminster Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL,	$1,000,000
SURPLUS,	400,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust Business.

Interest paid on accounts subject to check.

Moneys also received on Participation Account.

Authorized by law to accept trusts and to act as executor, administrator, guardian etc.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignees, depositing money or property of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.

Safes to rent in Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults of R. I. Safe Deposit Co.

DIRECTORS.

George L. Littlefield,	Henry B. Winship,
Sterns Hutchins,	Geo. F. Wetmore,
Hezekiah Conant,	William R. Dupee,
George T. Bliss,	Warren O. Arnold,
Samuel P. Colt,	R. A. Robertson,
John P. Campbell,	J. M. Addeman,
Henry R. Barker	Wm. T. C. Wardwell,
Olney T. Inman,	John A. Arnold.

James M. Scott.

SAMUEL P. COLT, President.
J. M. ADDEMAN, Vice President.
CYRUS P. BROWN, Treasurer.
WALDO M. PLACE, Secretary.

11-2

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10	Quart Dish Pan	56c.
2	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2	Quart Sauce Pans	19c.
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	22c.
3	Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	20c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2½	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	20c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3	Quart Coffee Pots	40c.
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c.
5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

Farmers & Gardeners Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here: the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00
AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, December 9, 1899.

President McKinley has both branches of Congress of his own political faith. This is the first time that such a thing has happened in the last half of a presidential term in many years.

The thirteenth annual session of the Rhode Island State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Roger Williams Grange hall, East Providence, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 12 and 13.

Hereafter the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will build, own and operate its own parlor and sleeping cars, with the exception of those used on two trains. The original contract with the Pullman company has been released.

By the death of Senator-Elect Hayward of Nebraska, the blatant Populist, Allen, will be likely to get back into the Senate for two years more. The governor, who is a Populist, has the power to appoint till the next meeting of the legislature, which will not be till 1901.

Mr. John R. Murphy of Boston, who was lately defeated in the Democratic caucus for mayor of that city, by the Hon. Patrick Collins, has bolted the ticket and come out for the Republican nominee. Murphy received more votes for the nomination than did Collins, but Collins had the delegates.

There is not much left of the insurgent rebellion in the Philippines. Aguinaldo is a fugitive and his forces are rapidly surrendering to the troops under Young, McArthur, Lawton and other of our generals. There would seem to be little need of sending any more troops to these islands. The soldiers are now being recalled from Cuba and soon we shall get down to a peace footing all round.

Congress is getting right down to solid work at once. The first bills introduced in each body were the gold standard currency bills. These will doubtless pass both bodies at an early day. It would not be at all surprising if the new currency law was passed and signed by the President before the holidays. This will be good work and will give the first Republican Congress for many years, the prestige of being a working business Congress.

The recent 10 per cent. increase in the wages of cotton mill operatives in Fall River has been followed by a similar advance in New Bedford, where upward of 13,000 employees are affected. This movement not only discloses an extraordinarily prosperous condition in the spinning industry, but it also averts what at one time threatened to be a long and costly strike at a time of year when labor lockouts are particularly distressing. The operatives ought to be satisfied by this time that McKinley times are good times for them.

The third annual message of President McKinley which we publish in this issue of the MERCURY is an exceedingly interesting and valuable State paper. It deals in no uncertain manner with all the important issues before this country. He makes very emphatic and plain where he stands on the currency question, and impresses upon Congress the fact that the gold standard must be maintained and thoroughly established by new laws. The public credit must be sustained at all hazards. He recommends more vigorous laws in suppression of trade and other unlawful combinations. The independence of Cuba should be earnestly observed; but the strong arm of the United States should not be withdrawn till the Cubans are capable of governing themselves. The President takes strong grounds in regard to the absolute sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. The great mass of the Filipinos he believes want it. He says "until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in other places where our flag rightfully floats." The President takes a broad and statesmanlike view of all affairs pertaining to us as a nation. And the document as a whole will go down in history as one of the ablest messages ever delivered by any Chief executive, and what is more he now has a friendly Congress with him and behind him. Where he leads they will be likely to follow. Hence although much is expected of the President and Congress the people will not be disappointed in the result.

Poll Tax Collectable.

There is going to be a revolution in the matter of poll taxes. Heretofore the assessment of a poll tax has been regarded very much in the light of a joke by the persons against whom they have been assessed and few of them have been paid within the past few years. All poll taxes go to the benefit of the public school department, and, if all the taxes assessed were collected, would mean a very material increase to the fund. Every year the ratio of poll taxes collected to the amount assessed has been decreasing for the reason that while the law provides for collection and for penalties in default of payment, it has been so generally believed that the law was unconstitutional that arrests for non-payment have not been made.

It finally reached the point where practically no poll taxes were collected and the school boards of the state applied to Governor Dyer to devise a means by which the amount of money due the departments might be collected. Governor Dyer appealed to the supreme court of the state for an opinion and the decision of the court has recently been received.

The opinion is signed by the full bench with the exception of Judge Rogers, who is declared to be in concurrence with the opinion but whose absence prevented his signature from appearing. The court decided that poll taxes are collectable and that the section relating to levying upon the body of a person neglecting or refusing to pay the tax is in addition to the preceding section as providing an additional penalty in cases where the tax is thirty days overdue. The court further believes that there is nothing in the law in violation of the constitution of the United States or of the State of Rhode Island, as a discharge from jail by due process of law is provided for. The form of a warrant for the collection of taxes is suggested by the court.

This decision is of great value to the state. Tax collectors can now proceed to demand payment of all poll taxes, with the authority of law behind the demand. The collection of these taxes will not hereafter be a difficult matter. The benefit to the public school department, one of the most important branches of municipal affairs, will be considerable. In the city of Providence out of 25,000 poll taxes assessed last year only 5,000 were collected, being a distinct loss to the schools of $20,000 which rightfully belonged to them.

The payment of the poll tax has nothing to do with the right to vote. Every citizen who is registered can vote at all elections whether he pays his tax or not; neither does it render the person more liable to be taxed by registering. It is the duty of the tax assessors to put every male citizen in the city over twenty-one years of age, who pays no property tax, on the poll tax list and assess him one dollar. It makes no difference whether he is registered or not. The tax is due just the same.

The Fifty-Sixth Congress.

The opening session of the Fifty-sixth congress was held on Monday. The Senate transacted no business outside of adopting the routine resolutions and swearing in the new members, but adjourned out of respect to the late vice president. In the house, after the roll call of members, the election of a speaker was in order. General David B. Henderson of Iowa was elected and was escorted to the speaker's chair, where the oath of office was administered. A formal protest was made against allowing Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah to take his seat and the resolution embodying the protest went over to the next day. The rules of the last House, "Czar Reed's rules," were again adopted. After the drawing for seats, the house adjourned out of respect to the late Vice President Herbert.

Among the bills that were introduced at the early sessions were the financial bill declaring for the gold standard as drawn by the senate finance committee, the Hanna-Payne shipping bill providing for the building up of our merchant marine, the bill providing for declaring vacant the seat of Representative Roberts accompanied by a petition bearing about 7,000,000 signatures, and several other measures of importance. It looks as though considerable business might be disposed of during the early days of the session.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1899, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 9.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent 10 to 14 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 15, cross west of Rockies country by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. December 25 will average below normal in the great central valleys, below in Atlantic states and above on Pacific slope. Rainfall will be below normal in the great central valleys and above on Pacific Slope and in Atlantic states.

Fourth storm wave of December will reach the Pacific coast about 20, cross west of Rockies country by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 24, eastern states 25.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27. This cool wave will bring a great fall in temperature.

Time to sell old corn. Farmers cannot afford to hold it longer. Too much waste in holding old corn more than one year. Now is the time to let it go and don't hesitate or delay.

The corn market will probably fluctuate before close of December and you might make money to hold it a little longer but there is danger that you will lose unless you let it go now.

This is not the time to sell new corn unless you must sell during the winter. If you must sell some of the new crop before spring now is the time to let it go.

Dealers should close their deals in December wheat now unless they are unusually well informed on the state of the market. By watching the market very closely and closing their deals just before the break that will occur before close of this month they may make a large profit but there is a large element of risk in it.

Farmers were advised to sow a large crop of wheat and although the fall weather was unusually dry the wheat is in excellent condition considering the great drouth of the fall months. Weather of the winter months will have a large influence on prices of wheat.

Future prices of wheat will be controlled next year by the Texas product and all who are interested in that staple must look to the cotton crop west of the Mississippi for it will have a greater influence than usual.

First of Christmas Numbers.

The custom of giving to each issue an individual interest seems to be in vogue with the Boston Herald, and to make good its method that paper will, on next Sunday, give its readers the first instalment of its Christmas budget. There will be Christmas stories and Christmas pictures by The Herald Staff, as well as several pictures by artists of national reputation. There will be no encroachment upon the space usually allotted to the news and the customary features, so that the readers of the Herald may be sure of a treat in next Sunday's issue. Do not delay in placing your order as The Herald is greatly in demand.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sunset Limited for California.

Commencing Saturday, December 9th, and on every Tuesday and Saturday thereafter, Special Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars will be inaugurated between New York and New Orleans on the Washington and Southwestern Limited via Pennsylvania and Southern Railway, connecting at New Orleans with the Sunset Limited to the Pacific Coast.

The equipment of the Washington and Southwestern Limited and Sunset Limited is of the highest excellence. The train between New York and New Orleans is composed of Dining, Library, Observation, and Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, and, New Orleans to San Francisco, Composite, Dining Cars, Compartment, and Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.

For full particulars, sleepers, etc., call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1899. STANDARD TIME

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
9 Sat	7 12	4 33	morn	12 35	12 40
10 Sun	7 14	4 33	0 15	1 14	1 10
11 Mon	7 14	4 33	1 25	2 12	2 40
12 Tues	7 15	4 33	2 35	3 00	3 29
13 Wed	7 15	4 33	4 14	4 01	4 31
14 Thurs	7 16	4 34	4 50	4 56	5 28
15 Fri	7 17	4 34	5 51	5 48	6 19

New Moon 2d day, 5h. 27m. evening
First Quarter 9th day, 8h. 35m., evening.
Full Moon 16th, 5h. 19m., evening.
Last Quarter 24th, 1h. 35m., evening

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Farms to Rent.

A. O'D. Taylor.

Real Estate Agent, 121 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.,

Has enquiries for farms in Middletown (4 of them) to hire for agricultural purposes. Owners desirous to let their farms will please communicate with Mr. Taylor as soon as possible. Farms with residences preferred—acreage say 20 to 40 acres.

Middletown farmers are respectfully requested to note the advertisement. Would hire for 1 or 3 years.

Marriages.

In this city, 6th inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter, Gustaf Sidfeldt and Wilhelmina Rosendhal, both of Newport.

Deaths.

In this city, 5th inst., Julia A., widow of Henry Barker, in her 89th year.

In this city, 5th inst., James, son of John and Catherine Canole, aged 31 years and 9 months.

In this city, 2d inst., at her residence 20 State Street, Hinderika, widow of John J. Brandt, aged 86 years.

In New York City, 3d inst., at her residence, 3 East 71st street, Charlotte Talbot, wife of Henry A. C. Taylor and daughter of the late Daniel B. Fearing.

At Block Island, 29th ult., Fannie, wife of John G. Sheffield, and daughter of Phebe and the late John R. Paine.

In Providence, 5th inst., Jane, widow of William Taylor, in her 81st year; 6th inst., John S. Bard, in his 73d year; 6th inst., James Herbert, son of James M. and Mary B. Ripley, in his 29th year, 6th inst., William R. Lieb, in his 60th year; 5th inst., Archibald B. Rice, in his 81st year; 5th inst., Margaret, wife of William McElroy, in her 64th year; 5th inst., Robert H. Dodd, corporal Company I, First Rhode Island Volunteers.

In Tiverton, 28th inst., Hannah E., widow of Edwin Manchester, in her 69th year.

In Pawtucket, Ann, widow of John Wolfenden, in her 84th year.

In Central Falls, 4th inst., Alden W. Williams, in his 59th year.

In Riverpoint, 3d inst., Dr. Napoleon B. Kenyon, in his 69th year.

In Gloucester, 2nd inst., Maria L., widow of John Pratt, in her 78th year.

In Arkwright, 3d inst., William B. Colvin, in his 75th year.

FOR SALE.

The "McGee" farm of 17½ acres three miles from State House. Has an excellent dwelling house, good barns &c. All in good order. Apply to

SIMEON HAZARD.

SOLE AGENT, 91 BROADWAY NEWPORT, R. I.

Tel. phone 579.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Washington Matters.

Opening Session of the Fifty sixth Congress—The Case of Roberts of Utah—Revision of the Pension Laws Proposed—Denial of the Story of the Triple Alliance—Cannon of Illinois on the Financial Bill.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th, 1899.

Speaker Henderson will probably never enjoy a prouder moment than when he was escorted to the Speaker's chair, having been elected to the highest political honor that a foreign born American can attain, by the unanimous vote of his republican colleagues of the House, amid the applause of members and of the crowded galleries—the American who would not be proud of such an honor doesn't live. The other officers of the House elected were Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Henry Casson, of Wisconsin, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. J. Glenn, of New York, Door-keeper; Joseph C. McElroy, of Ohio, Postmaster, and Rev. Henry M. Couden, of Michigan, Chaplain. With the exception of Mr. Casson, who succeeded B. F. Russell, of Missouri, these are the officers of the last House. Immediately after the swearing in of the members, near the close of which, the democrats created a little flurry by opposing the carrying out of the republican plan for dealing with the Roberts case, the death of Vice President Hobart was announced, and the House adjourned, it having been previously understood that the President would withhold his annual message until Tuesday.

The first session of the Senate of the Fifty-Sixth Congress was much briefer than that of the House, and from a spectator's point of view, much less interesting. Senator Frye, President pro tempore, called the Senate to order, and after prayer by the Chaplain, and the swearing in of new Senators, the death of the late Vice President was announced, and a motion to adjourn was adopted. But if the opening day of Congress was comparatively tame, there are plenty of indications that lively days in both House and Senate will be numerous during the session.

From the minute that a conference of republican members of the House decided that Mr. Brigham H. Roberts was ineligible to membership in that body, his fate was settled. It is not a party question, but with the certainty that the solid republican vote would be cast in support of the special committee which Speaker Henderson has appointed to consider the case, it became immaterial what the minority would do. As a matter of fact, two-thirds of the democrats—possibly more—are likely to vote with the republicans, against Roberts, when the test comes. They are afraid to do anything else. It was the women of the country who brought about this result. It did not require any arguments on the part of the prominent lawyers sent to Washington, by the Social Service League, to convince the Representatives; they had been convinced at home before they came to Washington, that to allow Roberts to sit in the House, would be an insult to American womanhood.

Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Davis, Pension Commissioner Evans, and Assistant Commissioner Davenport, all of whom are specially qualified by their official duties to speak authoritatively on the subject, testified before Senators Gallinger and Hansbrough, sitting as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pensions, to the necessity of a revision of the United States Pension laws, and in favor of having the revision made by a non-partisan commission. The Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. has been invited to submit his views in writing. The investigation is being made under the authority of a resolution offered by Senator Hansbrough and adopted by the Senate, at the last session. Secretary Hitchcock's annual report, also strongly recommends revision and codification of the pension laws.

In making a public denial of the revived story of an alliance between this government and England and Germany, or both, Secretary Hay took occasion to express gratification—a gratification that ought to be shared by every patriotic American, over the fact of our relations being more friendly than at any time in our history with all the nations of the world, and to ask pertinently, "And why should it not be so? Everyone likes to be on good terms with the peaceable and prosperous, especially if their prosperity is of that nature that other people profit by it; and this is precisely our condition."

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, who had been credited by democrats with being opposed to the Republican Caucus Committee's financial bill, did not let the story get far before he squelched it by saying in his characteristically blunt way; "I heartily approve of the general policy of the bill. Now, if I was God, and was making a bill to be perfect in every way, I would probably change some of the details of the bill which has been prepared, but I approve its general policy." For the purpose of allowing plenty of time for discussion, the Financial bill was not taken up by the republican caucus which nominated House officers, and decided to readopt the rules of the last House, but a special caucus will be held tomorrow night, at which the bill will be taken up and, as a matter of course, approved, and arrangements will be made to have it passed by the House, before the holiday recess.

Sick Women Advised to Seek Advice of Mrs. Pinkham.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 91,563]

"I had inflammation and falling of the womb, and inflammation of ovaries, and was in great pain. I took medicine prescribed by a physician, but it did me no good. At last I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using it faithfully I am thankful to say I am a well woman. I would advise all suffering women to seek advice of Mrs. Pinkham."—MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL, GRANT PARK, ILL.

"For several years my health was miserable. I suffered the most dreadful pains, and was almost on the verge of insanity. I consulted one of the best physicians in New York, and he pronounced my disease a fibroid tumor, advising an operation without delay, saying that it was my only chance for life. Other doctors prescribed strong and violent medicine, and one said I was incurable, another told me my only salvation was galvanic batteries, which I tried, but nothing relieved me. One day a friend called and begged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began its use and took several bottles. From the very first bottle there was a wonderful change for the better. The tumor has disappeared entirely and my old spirits have returned. I heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MRS. VAN CLEFT, 416 SAUNDERS AVE., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

What $12 Will Buy!

The above named price is marked on several hundred very swell, very pretty, very excellent suits.

The fabrics are pure wool fabrics in fancy patterned colorings as well as plain black and blue, shapes of coats are double as well as single breasted, and the entire appearance and serviceability of these suits are equal to any which you may have made to measure at $20.

There is a reason why we sell these suits at so low a price, but it concerns you not, as it has no bearing at all on quality or price.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

Holiday Attraction at Cut Prices,

—AT—

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

113 THAMES STREET.

If you want a nice

TRIMMED HAT

for the HOLIDAYS, now is your time to procure one at a bargain.

A GREAT VARIETY

HATS FOR CHILDREN,

stylishly trimmed at half cost.

A Useful Holiday Present is a fine

OSTRICH BOA. We have the best at cut prices.

USEFUL PRESENTS in EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Ornaments, Flowers and Hair Bows, for evening wear.

Cut Prices the Rule Now.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

SUNDAY, DEC. 3.

Cape news held back; who holds Modder river ford is not known——Representative Henderson selected for speaker by Republicans of the national house; Richardson nominated by the Democrats——Samoan treaty signed at Washington——John I. Blair, a multi-millionaire of New Jersey, dead——Steel bark Kaiulani launched at Bath, Me——Steamer Weeott wrecked on the California coast and two lives lost——Mexicans waging vigorous war on Maya Indians——Otis makes a long report on the Philippine war——Pool Champion De Oro wins his match with Payton——Son of Secretary of State Hay to succeed Consul Macrum at Pretoria——Independent glass factories starting up in opposition to the combine——Charles Potter, Jr., the printing press inventor, dead.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.

Cape Dutch along the whole northern border joining the Boers; 2600 went from Venterstad alone; Boers all across the Tugela ready to do battle with the British——Nashua and Jackson companies of Nashua, N. H., to voluntarily increase wages of employes to highest paid since the Civil war——Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, who recently resigned the rectorship of the Protestant Episcopal church of St. John the Evangelist, received into the Roman Catholic church——Secretary Long's annual report on the navy department; he recommends the construction of 18 new ships, and the permission to offer more liberal rates for armor——Postmaster General Smith's annual report shows $6,610,000 deficit; reform in second class matter, automobile, pneumatic and rural delivery service favored——First Evangelical church of Everett, Mass., withdraws from association and becomes People's Pentecostal church; much bad feeling results——Masons to observe the centennial of the death of George Washington at the national capital on Dec. 14——Death of Percy Tanner of Malden, Mass., due to vaccination, it is alleged——Fred Marcott, 11, of Biddeford, Me., alleged to have been abducted by his mother——Four steamers now detained at quarantine by New York health officer under observation for bubonic plague.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah not permitted to take the oath; intensely dramatic scene in the house of representatives in Washington——Theatre and several adjacent buildings at Clinton, Mass., destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at $150,000——General Young hot on the trail of Aguinaldo; hopes to find and capture him in Benguet mountain pass——Beginning of the actual trial of Roland B. Molineux at New York——Kentucky canvassing board goes over returns of 16 of 119 counties——Erne and O'Brien bout at Coney Island, for the lightweight championship, decided a draw, after a most scientific and plucky bout——It is said in London that Field Marshal Lord Roberts will supersede General Buller in South Africa——Supreme court of Rhode Island gives an opinion that the poll tax law is constitutional, and that a man may be imprisoned for not paying it——New Bedford mills to increase wages of 13,000 operatives 10 percent next Monday; Pepperell mill at Biddeford, Me., to raise wages by January; Littlefield mills at Pawtucket, R. I., put new schedule into effect at once——Adelbert Hay appointed United States consul at Pretoria——President A. H. Johnson of the Arkansas Midland railroad killed in a collision on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad at Salida, Colo——Harvard's total registration of students reaches 5500——Two more cases of smallpox discovered at Chelsea, Mass——Three men severely injured by fall of elevator at Springfield, Mass——George A. Hibbard selected as postmaster of Boston, to succeed Henry A. Thomas.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Elections held in 15 Massachusetts cities; Democrats win in Lawrence and Springfield; socialist mayors elected in Haverhill and Brockton; Merchant wins in Gloucester; Taunton goes back to Prohibition; Waltham and Fitchburg vote for license; most cities in favor of the eight-hour law——Houes votes against Roberts 302 to 30——Attorney General Griggs reports on he work of he department of justice against trusts, and urges increase of judicial salaries and a tribunal to dispose of Porto Rican land claims——Engineers Lyman H. Hall and John Sickles injured by collision of trains near Springfield, Mass.; fear that the former may die——Lack of cavalry a weakness of the British in South Africa; Colenso bridge blown up by Boers; now a hopeless wreck——Boilers in the York Heat and Power company power house at Saco, Me., exploded; loss, $20,000——Arm of George Buska, a Boston boy, crushed while his companion, named Grady of Manchester, N. H., is killed at Lowell——President in his message asks congress to reaffirm the gold standard, to pass a shipping bill; he favors new ships for the navy, a Pacific cable, an isthmian canal; says Cuba is a sacred trust; advises free trade with Porto Rico, and leaves the Philippine problem in hands of congress, though time is not yet ripe for action——Plan to arrange an arch of 45 columns in Washington to cost $1,000,000—Harvard football players unanimously elect C. D. Daly captain of next season's eleven——Julia Marlowe Taber sues her husband for divorce on grounds of severity and non-support——Prosecution in the Molineux case thus early undertaking to prove the motive for the crime alleged——Coffee steamer Lassell cut down in New York bay by the Friesland——Many Somerville, Mass., people lose money in "get-rich-quick" concern in Philadelphia——Boat of Eugene Russell and Samuel Stone, fishermen, upset in a squall, but they manage to gain Bakers Island——Incipient fires in two New York hotels caused panics among guests and help——Arguments begun in the United States supreme court against the war revenue tax on inheritances——Eight Americans killed; garrison at Vigan attacked by insurgents——Paul Dalzell, employed by the New York and Boston Dispatch Express company, confesses to extensive thefts at Boston——Mrs. Susan Stevens, a widow, killed by a freight train at Peabody, Mass——Citizens of Clinton, Mass., take steps to relieve people rendered homeless by its big fire——Consultation of physicians in regard to Evangelist Moody's condition results in the belief that he will live——Torpedo boat destroyer Bailey launched on the Harlem river——Postal department rules that married women cannot hold positions as clerks in the service——Verbal assurances from Great Britain and Germany regarding China given the United States; France and Russia expected to fall into line——Thousands of operatives in cotton mills of Rhode

Island, southeastern Massachusetts and Lowell notified of an increase of 10 percent in wages—Court allows the second report of the receivers of the Framingham, Mass., Savings bank, and a dividend of 20 percent allowed—Death of United States Senator Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska — Report that Aguinaldo is ready to surrender—Washington generally considers the president's message satisfactory—Hughes has occupied 20 towns in Panay, meeting no resistance—At a meeting in Havana the fear was expressed that the United States might not keep promises, and Cubans were urged to unite—London wool prices the highest for years—Armenian village said to have been pillaged and 302 inhabitants killed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Boer attack on Ladysmith from the north checked—Car house of the Quincy and Boston Street railway company at Quincy, Mass., partially destroyed by fire, and several cars burned—G. A. R. national encampment fixed from Aug. 28 to Sept. 1—Pope Leo confined to his bed by a sudden cold—Even sick American soldiers fought in defense of Vigan; every man able to stand handled a rifle—Republican house caucus approves of the financial bill, and debate will probably begin Monday—Minister and wife shot and badly wounded by a burglar at Racine, Wis—New England cotton mills following example of Borden; advance in wages all along the line—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Williams of Brewer, Me., nearly lost their lives in a folding bed—Steamer Lampasas reaches Boston with a hole in her starboard side, the result of a collision with the Pollock Rip lightship—Negro burned at the stake at Maysville, Ky—Committee appointed to arrange sliding scale of wages at Fall River—New England tobacco growers pleased with president's suggestion to abolish tariffs on products from Porto Rico—Secretary Hay, in his report, recommends several increases in salaries, and suggests student interpreters at foreign courts—Senator Lodge's bill, asking the president for information concerning the cession of Galapogos Islands, passed by senate—For the first time since Canada became a confederation the tariff will not be an issue in elections.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

One woman killed and 57 persons maimed at a fire in a hosiery mill at Reading, Penn.; screens were nailed in windows, and doors were kept locked—Recorder Goff rebukes lawyers Osborne and Weeks for their methods in conducting the Molineux trial—James P. Reed, champion checker player of the world, dies at Pittsburg—Cubans excite other Cubans in Tampa, Fla., by incendiary speeches advising the use of force and dynamite to drive the Americans out of Cuba—William Davis and Annie Hubert, alleged counterfeiters, brought to Boston from Oklahoma—William J. Young indicted for murder of Benjamin F. Coolbroth at Randolph, Mass., Sept. 9—Believed that Buller is now ready to attack Boers in Natal, and that Methuen is also ready to move at the Modder; gigantic work to reconstruct the bridge, and now it is weak; British warned to prepare for disillusionment—Seventeen-year-old Ellen Barrett of New Haven, scolded for going to a dance, commits suicide—Moses and Robert Rankin nearly killed at Sanford, Me., by a crazy horse—Powder works at Summertown, Pa., wrecked; three men killed and two others badly injured—Expected that Aguinaldo is working south, and that he will next be heard from in Cavite province, his home, where the insurrection began; Major Batcheller and a battalion of the Twenty-fourth marching from Bayombong to Aparri, on the extreme north coast of Luzon—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, seriously hurt by a fall from his bicycle in Washington—Associated charities of Boston offer to co-operate with clergymen and others to prevent imposition and to help worthy people—Southern hosiery trust soon to be organized at Chattanooga—Oilcloth factory at Norwood, Mass., burned; loss, $25,000—Man who went after William F. Miller claims to have captured him—P. A. B. Widener to build a home for crippled children at a cost of $2,000,000—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington subscribe $50,000 for the endowment fund of Tuskegee institute—Order signed permitting trust companies to grant receiver's certificates for $75,000 for Harper's—Opposition to adoption of a sliding scale has developed at Fall River among operatives, who want standard price list fixed first—Many treaties to be considered by congress; among the most important is the reciprocity arrangement with France.

Held by Canadian Police.

New York, Dec. 8.—The Brooklyn Eagle says that a lawyer, intimately connected with an investigation into the affairs of the Franklin syndicate, has given to The Eagle information that William F. Miller is under surveillance near Montreal, on a Canadian warrant charging him with having in his possession stolen goods brought into Canada by him from the United States. The charge under which he may be arrested is made to hold him until the proper steps can be taken to complete extradition proceedings.

Probable Outcome In Kentucky.

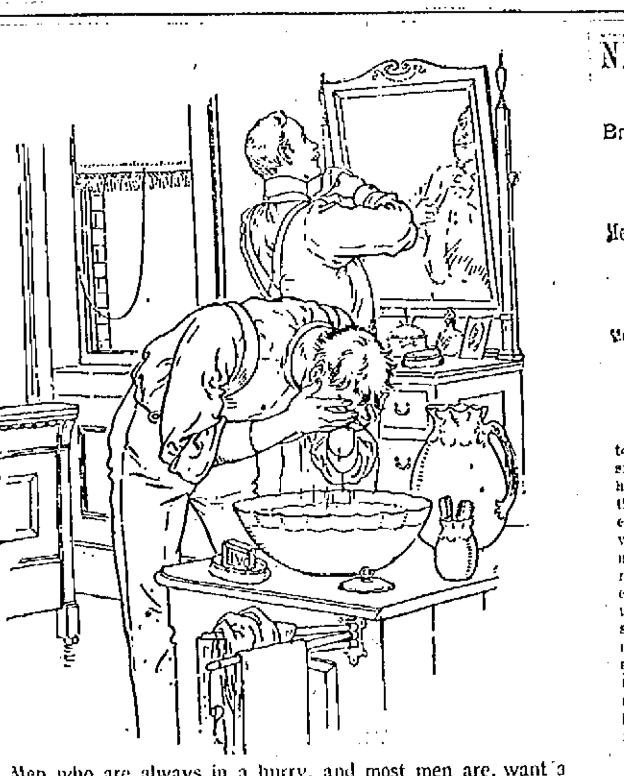
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8.—The decision of the state board of election commissioners covering the gubernatorial contest will be handed down on Saturday. The strong probability is that certificates of election will be given to William S. Taylor, the Republican candidate for governor, and to the Republican candidates for the other officers on the state ticket. The vote will probably be two for the Republican and one for the Democratic state ticket.

Cuban Clouds Dispelled

Havana, Dec. 8.—President McKinley's message to congress has been received by Cubans of all classes with much satisfaction. Even the leaders of the extreme party admit this, and the announcement that there will be no American civil governor has cleared away most of the clouds that had been hanging over the Cuban political situation. The Lucha alone among the papers still favors a civil governorship.

A Sensational Incident.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 8.—Malachy Dwyer, during a heated religious discussion with J. S. Charlebois, the divine healer, attempted to strike the latter. Charlebois called on God to protect him, and Dwyer dropped dead. The men were in the public library at the time. Dwyer was 68 years old. The coroner's inquest developed the fact that death was due to heart failure, produced by excitement.



Men who are always in a hurry, and most men are, want a soap for the toilet that will lather quickly and freely in hot or cold water. Other soaps than Ivory may have this quality, but will likely contain alkali, which is injurious to the skin. Ivory Soap is made of pure vegetable oils, no alkali, produces a white, foamy lather, that cleanses thoroughly and rinses easily and quickly. Money cannot buy a better soap for the toilet.

IT FLOATS.

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QUIETER THAN PRECEDING MONTH

But November Has Been Very Satisfactory to the Business World.

Warm weather and a holiday have imparted an appearance of irregularity and even dullness to some lines of distributive trade, completing a month which has been on the whole quieter than was the preceding month, but one which still makes satisfactory comparison with a corresponding period a year ago, when weather conditions particularly favored distributive business in seasonable goods. The price situation generally is apparently one of notable strength in view of these conditions. Farm products, it is true, notably wheat and corn, have been weak and lower. Other cereals are stronger, however. Provisions have been lower, but lard has been steady.

The situation in textiles has apparently lost little in strength during the week, though raw cotton has suffered from a bear raid in domestic and foreign markets on alleged estimates of heavy quantities being held back. Offsetting this, however, have been advices that actual sales of cotton at Liverpool this week are the largest of the year. Cotton goods have been very strong, and the report of Fall River mills for the third quarter is of conditions the best since 1892.

Woolen goods have been strong also, despite unfavorable weather. Raw wool has again advanced on heavy trading, and prices at the latest London wool sale appear to have gained to a parity with recent advances here.

Boots and shoes retain advances previously noted and hides and leather are sympathetically strong.

Iron and steel are even quieter than they were a week ago, with some shading of prices, more in the nature of readjustment, however, than of weakness. The feature has been the agreement upon iron ore prices, placing the price for the coming season nearly double that paid at the opening of the present season. The present week witnesses an important departure in southern industry, namely, in the manufacture of steel. Other metals have been fairly firm, some fluctuation in sympathy with London prices being noted in tin.

A marked tendency toward higher prices for hardware is reported at a number of markets.

The industrial situation has been rather improved by the practical agreement upon a sliding scale system in the New England cotton manufacturing districts, resulting in a general advance. Some further advances in wages of railway employes and of glass workers are to be noted, and some strikes of coal miners have been settled.

Business failures for November show a notable falling off from those of October, or from those of November in any preceding year for five years past. Liabilities, however, owing to the occurrence of a few large embarrassments not of any significance of general business conditions, are nearly double what they were in October.

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This is our specialty, we don't know of any other firm in New England who does it our way. We have a large cash business, too, where you get a discount that makes the strictly cash store feel that ruin stares them in the face.

Ever Been In Here?

Why don't you come, we'll be glad and so will you before you go away.

If you decide to purchase, we pay your fare here and home again.

ONE HUNDRED ROCKERS,

Like Cut, $2.95,

Full Roll Arm and Back, Made Right to Wear, Comfortable, too.

The Household Furniture Co.,

231--237 WEYBOSSET STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEAR KIMBERLEY.

British Lost Fifty-Three Men In a Sortie.

Methuen's Advance Northward Not Cleared by the Big Fight.

Met With a Hail of Bullets and Were Finally Forced to Retreat.

London, Dec. 8.—Dispatches from Pretoria justify the inference that Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking were holding out up to Saturday last. From the same source it is admitted that General Joubert has returned to the Transvaal ill. Schalkburgher is left in command in Natal. There is no definite news of a British advance in force in either Natal or Griqualand West. Methuen's cavalry struck the Boers in a strong position on a ridge six miles north of Modder river Thursday last, so his way to Kimberley does not appear to have been cleared by last week's fight. His advance is reported as having been resumed this week, but confirmation is lacking.

A dispatch from Queenstown, dated Dec. 2, says: The Boers have become very active in the country around Stormberg Junction, to which General Gatacre will make his next move. The telegraph lines have been cut in various places, and communication with Steynsburg, Dordrecht and Maraisburg has been severed. It is believed here that the Boers have occupied Steynsburg. Firing has been heard in the direction of Stormberg, probably between General Gatacre's vanguard and the Boer commando.

A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 2, says: The hottest bombardment of the siege took place last Thursday. The Boers got a new big gun in position on Lombard's Kop, completely commanding the town, and shelled the British camp that day and Friday, planting shells with great accuracy in the camp of the Gordon highlanders and the Manchester regiment, where there were many narrow escapes. On Saturday the enemy resumed the bombardment, doing some very effective shooting. Several of the British guns have been shattered by the Boer's big gun.

A dispatch from the Boer laager, by way of Lourenzo Marques, dated Nov. 30, confirms the report that the commandoes have been closing in upon Ladysmith and mounting big guns in new positions. According to the same advices, a heavy cannonade has been maintained and a general assault had been ordered for Thursday morning, but was countermanded at the last moment.

Modder River dispatches say that the Boers are encamped amid the hills half way to Kimberley, but it is also asserted that a large body of the enemy has gone to the direction of Jacobsdale. It is possible, therefore, that Lord Methuen may endeaver to clear his right flank as far as Jacobsdale before continuing his advance. He is still waiting at Modder River for stores, guns and ammunition.

The sortie from Kimberley on Nov. 25 appears to have been much more serious than had been supposed. Details are now arriving of a reconnaisance in force by mounted troops under Major Turner at dawn in the direction of a ridge near Carter's farm, where the Boers were strongly entrenched. Finding the Boer pickets asleep, Major Turner proceeded along the ridge under cover and rushed the Boer redoubts at 5:25 a. m., in the face of a hail of bullets. The British were unable to follow up the attack and to seize a large Boer laager, about 300 yards ahead, especially as Boer reinforcements were seen approaching and the enemy was keeping up a heavy fire from the shelter of thick bush.

During the sortie an armored train reconnoitered north and south, while a considerable force of British with field guns and Maxims advanced toward Spytfontein, holding the Boers in check in that direction.

Ten guns were engaged simultaneously, and viewed from the conning tower and artillery duel seemed proceeding in every direction except toward Kenilworth, the fusillade being terrible at 8 o'clock. Having no force sufficient to hold the position he had stormed, Major Turner began gradually retiring his men. He had a horse shot under him, and a bullet went through the fleshy part of his shoulder. Several men had terrible wounds. The British loss was 53.

It is alleged that the Boers used Maxims and explosive bullets, and that they frequently fired at the British ambulance wagons.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether this was the reconnaissance in which, according to the announcement of the war office, Major Turner was killed or whether that officer met his fate in a subsequent sortie.

It is reported from Cape Town that the Transvaal government still refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere regarding prisoners in Pretoria, insisting that Great Britain must inquire through Commandant General Joubert.

The board of trade of Chicago has taken the first steps in what is intended to be a concerted movement of commercial exchange all over the country against the bucket shop system.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey was launched from the boatyard of Charles L. Seabury & Co. on the Harlem river. Miss Florence B. Bailey, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N., acted as the sponsor. The Bailey is one of the three torpedo boat destroyers for which provision was made by the last congress.

Francois Bock, the Providence jeweler arrested for smuggling imitation pearls into the United States, has been released on $500 bail. The pearls are worth $300 and the duty on them is $150.

Rev. William N. Barbour, D. D., at one time widely known, died at Malden, Mass., aged 72. He was a native of Scotland. He held a Yale professorship for 10 years, resigning to become principal of the Congregational college of British North America in Montreal. In 1897 he retired and removed to Malden.

The fertilizing plant of Caleb & Co. at Lincoln, R. I., caught fire in an unknown manner, and there being no fire appliance in the neighborhood the plant was left to burn itself out.

Mrs. Susan Stevens, aged 50, was struck and killed by a freight train at Peabody, Mass. The body was cut in two and otherwise terribly mangled. Mrs. Stevens was a widow, and conducted a confectionery and lunch room.

NEWPORT ART STORE,

MERCURY BUILDING.

New Stock.

ELEGANT ETCHINGS, size 20x40, framed in 4 and 5-inch gilt frames—$5.00. Just the thing to hang over a mantle or piano.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

Handsome Box Stationery, Imported Cut Glass Ink Stands, Paper Weights, Ivory Finish Playing Cards and Cards of Cheaper Grade, Paper Cutters, Mantle Ornaments, Whist Prizes.

and a thousand things too numerous to mention. All new designs this fall. No old goods. All IMPORTED stock.

PICTURES FRAMED now at one-half the regular prices.
Largest stock of MOULDINGS to select from in the city.
Headquarters for ARTIST MATERIALS AND STATIONERY.
Windsor Newton's Common Colors, in tubes, 7 cents each.
Fine Bristle Brushes, only 8 cents each.
Complete line of these goods always on hand.
TOILET PAPER.

NEWPORT ART STORE, 181 THAMES STREET, Mercury Building.

Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

Scotch Oats, fresh

Smalley Fruit Jars,

NEW DESIGNS.

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Electric Light, Electric Power,
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Incandescent and Arc Lamp
Electric Motors, Electric Fans,
Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

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449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

THE GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.

===COAL===

All the best varieties of Family and Greenhouse Coal. A full stock of fresh mined Coal. For the convenience of our uptown trade and for FARMERS we have stocked our uptown wharf, opposite H. A. Heath & Co.'s:

Franklin of Lyken's Valley, Lorberry, Pittston Coal always in Stock.

Assistance in loading. Main Office opposite Post Office. Phone 222-3.
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12-9

A Farm To Let.

THE FARM, known as the Bull Cove Farm, situated in the town of Jamestown, Conanicut Island, with a fine seaweed privilege. Apply to

J. N. R. WATSON, or
T. A. GARDNER,
Wakefield, R. I.

9-23-tf

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street. B. W. PEARCE.

Are You on the Market

FOR A

NEW TYPEWRITER?

Do You Want to Exchange Your OLD MACHINE FOR A NEW ONE?

In either case you want the best. Investigate the Visible Writing Oliver and you will get the best there is. FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF. An examination will cost you nothing, and an agent will be pleased to call and *show you why* the Oliver is the best. It has twenty-five actual advantages over the other machines on the market. A postal will bring you a catalogue. The largest short hand school in the world uses 60 Oliver's. The Boston & Maine R. R. use 60. Be sure and find out why. Thousands in use everywhere. "A typewriter is a good thing to have, but you want the best. Oliver is one of the Mechanical and scientific Triumphs of the Century. The Oliver is built to wear. It needs the least repairs, is easy to operate and is beyond the speed of experts. Every word visible as you write it."

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THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER,
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TO INTRODUCE

The Different Brands of Whiskey

I will sell for one week only

A 7 Year Old Pallid Spirit Club Whiskey full quart bottle, former price $1.25, for $1.00 per bottle.

Elm Hill 5 year old, full quart, sells every where for $1.25, my price $1.00 per bottle.

Lucky Mystic full quart, 10 year old, always sold for $1.50, my price $1.25.

American Malt full quart, guaranteed equal to the Canadian Malt, at $1.50, my price $1.25.

Guckenheimer, Tuxedo, Belle of Jefferson, Mt. Vernon and all kinds of Liquors and Wines in bulk at wholesale prices.

LOUIS EHRHARDT, JR.

271 THAMES STREET.

TELEPHONE.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., December 6, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the bank for the choice of directors will be held Tuesday, January 9, 1900, from eleven to twelve o'clock M.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

12-9

Women's Dep't.

Faunce on Women's Education.

President Faunce, of Brown University, the expression of whose views on women's colleges in his inaugural address has been quoted in part, will not have the sympathy of our readers in his strictures on coeducation, but all will be interested in the full text of his remarks. He said:

This breadth of horizon will lead the University of the future to make ample provision for the instruction of women. This provision must be made, not as a grudging concession to a dubious demand, but a glad response to one of the greatest needs of our time. A century from now it will seem incredible that the great university libraries and laboratories and museums of the world were closed to one-half of humanity, and that our vast educational endowments were useless to our sisters and daughters.

A way must be devised to render the accumulations of centuries available for women. One way is that of genuine coeducation, which, logically carried out, demands that young men and women, meeting in the same class-room shall be treated in the same fashion—treated simply as human beings, regardless of sex. It is sufficient to say that whatever may be true of the great West, New England is not ready for consistent coeducation and perhaps never will be ready. Even in the Western college it is difficult to ascertain the exact results of coeducational system. When the principle has once been adopted by an institution, retreat is impossible, even though many regrets are felt by college authorities. The whole question is not one to be decided a priori, but to be debated with due regard to environment and tradition, and to be solved by each community for itself.

I believe that the ampler provision for women's education which the world rightly demands is, in our eastern states, to be found in the organization of women's colleges within the University, where there shall be offered to women equal access to university collections, equal standards of admission, examination, and graduation, equal opportunity and equal degrees, but a distinct social life organized around womanly ideals, and far richer in content than anything that men's colleges have yet attained.

When the collegiate life of woman is left free to organize itself, neither excluded from the privileges of men, nor forced into their social tradition—and the latter is now our danger—it will create its own ideal, and around it will crystallize all educational activity. In this realm imitation is suicide, and freedom to be womanly is the only safety.

A quarter-century ago it was thought that woman's education should be in the line of elegant accomplishment, and the "female seminary" had one teacher of Latin to three teachers of the piano. Still it is thought that under the elective system women will probably choose to pursue history and belles lettres. But statistics show that young women prefer to elect mathematics and the natural sciences, and that the deftness of woman's fingers is only an index of the accuracy and fine discrimination of her mind when trained.

Let us have done, then, with the imposition of an abstract theory. Setting women free from the forced exclusions of the past and from forced inclusions of the present, let us seek in every university the establishment of a woman's college, affiliated or constituent, whose students shall have passed beyond the assertions of their rights into the possession of them, and shall quietly realize an even richer type of womanhood than ages past have known.

When the first woman applied for admission to Brown, the tapping of her hand on the door of the venerable university seemed portentous as the knocking at the gate in Macbeth. Consternation prevailed among authorities, who wondered whereunto this would grow. That it did grow, and that it will not cease to grow, is a matter of congratulation to us all to-day. Without observation it has grown, guarding against all misunderstanding by making itself a constituent part of the university, until now Brown alumni are beginning to send their daughters to Pembroke Hall. In the natural constituency of Brown there are as many daughters as sons, and the field of opportunity for our woman's college is unlimited.

We do not forget today that a very close tie binds our college to another New England college for women in that our first woman graduate is now professor at Wellesley, and that when recently a Rhode Island woman was inaugurated as president of that noble institution, she carried with her happy memories of Pembroke Hall, and a degree which expresses our opinion of her scholarship, but cannot express our deep and warm regard and our fervent wishes for her lasting success.

The Divorce Question.

Divorce is again under discussion, and Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and others have been giving their views upon it. The best way to prevent divorce is to prevent people from wanting to be divorced. Equal suffrage seems to tend toward that result. In Wyoming full suffrage was granted to women in 1869. During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, divorce in the United States at large increased about three times as fast as the population. In the group of Western States, omitting Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population. Yet in Wyoming, as in most of the Western States, divorces are not particularly hard to get. This makes it the more remarkable that so few people wish to get them. Charles Kingsley said: "Wherever man and wife are really happy together, it is by ignoring and despising, not by asserting, the subordination of woman to man which they hold in theory." The two great foes of domestic happiness are frivolity on the part of women and licentiousness on the part of man. Whatever tends to make women more thoughtful and broadminded tends directly to increase the happiness and stability of the home. So does everything that tends to make man believe in an equal standard of right and wrong for themselves and their wives. Other causes may contribute to lessen divorce in Wyoming, but while divorce in the country at large has been increasing, it is noteworthy that the one State in the Union which has been fully committed to equal suffrage for a generation shows a relative decrease.—A. S. B.

The fruit of the nutmeg tree is pear-shaped. It consists of four parts, a fleshy outer part, a red network within this, known to commerce as mace, the shell covered by the mace, and the kernel, or nutmeg proper.

December Publications.

Outing.

The glory and glow of the fall and the tang of early winter color Outing for December. Its votaries are not deprived of their pleasures because high summer has passed. The Wild Fowl in Old Virginia compensates for past pleasure on the prairie. A Possum-Hunt by Night is as enticing as a fox-hunt by day. The Building of an Ice Yacht for $60.00 is as pleasurable as building a canoe, and Fishing in the Bahamas no whit less exhilarating than that in the closer waters of the earlier season. Nothing has been omitted that would make Outing for December comprehensive, instructive and interesting; sport afield and afloat, amusement, adventure in foreign lands, travel and the acquisition of health are all comprised within its pages and elucidated and illustrated by the best that pen and pencil can produce. Ed. W. Sandys pilots "A Novice on the Trail;" Captain A. J. Kenealy describes "The Deer-ive Races for the Cup;" Charles Turner depicts "The Woman's Championship and Other Golf at Bala;" H. Percy Ashley gives specifications and diagrams for the building of "An Up-to-date Ice Yacht for $60.00;" Wm. Jamieson Reid is a chaperon through "The Enchantments of Marietta Awheel;" George Elliot Flint gives practical "Hints on the Use of Weights for Health;" I. Day Knap personally conducts "Wild-Fowl Shooting in Virginia," and Guy E. Mitchell has "A Bush With the Spear-Throwers of Honduras."

The Atlantic.

Alleyne Ireland opens the December Atlantic with Briton and Boer in South Africa. Hamilton W. Mabie contributes a brilliant and searching review of Edgar A. Poe's Place in American Literature. Jacob A. Riis concludes his tenement series with Reform by Humane Touch. In a Philistine View, Professor T. R. Lounsbury discusses the success of Browning's A Blot in the 'Scutcheon as an acting play. Henry D. Lloyd contributes an enthusiastic tribute to New Zealand and under the curiosity-provoking title of Wanted, a Chair of Tent-Making, Alfred Brown, Layman, discusses the causes of the modern decline of the ministry. In the Seven Seas and the Rubaiyat, Paul E. More contrasts the character of Kipling's verse with that of other poets. Harriet Monroe pictures in glowing and impassioned words the glories and wonders of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, the mighty miracle of the Great West. Andrew F. West contributes Is there a Democracy of Studies? and Mrs. Elia W. Peattie treats The Artistic Side of Chicago. Norman Hapgood treats the latter-day Platonic Friendship between men and women, springing from the emancipation of woman and the new relations between the sexes. Alvan F. Sanborn discusses French open-mindedness, and Lucy Martin Donnelly contributes an adroit and sympathetic essay in Praise of Old Ladies. The fiction and poetry of the number are unusually brilliant and original.

The Best Christmas Gift of All.

In choosing a Christmas gift for a friend what can afford more present or lasting pleasure than a subscription to The Youth's Companion? The delight with which it is welcomed on Christmas morning is renewed every week in the year. The charm of it is disclosed little by little as the months run their course. There is no household in which it will not prove an inspiration.

Those who wish to present a year's subscription to a friend may also have the beautiful new Companion calendar for 1900 sent with it. This calendar is a reproduction in twelve color printings of three exquisite designs by a celebrated American artist, a member of the American Water-Color Society. In addition to this all the issues of the Companion for the remaining weeks of 1899 are sent free from the time subscription is received for the new volume.

Illustrated Announcement Number containing a full prospectus of the volume for 1900 sent free to any address. The Youth's Companion, 203 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

Why the Confederacy Failed.

Joel Chandler Harris contributes to the Christmas number of The Saturday Evening Post an authentic account of the daring attempt to warn the Confederate cabinet of the great movement whereby Grant and Sherman were to cooperate in crushing the Confederacy. How the attempt failed and why it failed are the subjects of a chapter of the little-known history of the Secret Service. Mr. Harris has his facts first hand, and he has woven them into a story of such absorbing interest that it might easily be mistaken for pure fiction. The Christmas number of the Post will be on all news stands December 21.

Opium Smokers in China.

To learn the actual number of opium smokers is impossible, but we know this amount of the foreign import of the drug and the naive confessions of reformed opium smokers tell us precisely the amount of opium required to pass the yin or craving. It is one-fifth of an ounce daily. An ounce, or liang, is consumed in five days, and a catty suffices for eighty days. Four catties are enough for 320 days, and another half catty will carry the smoker to the end of a year with comfort. A picul is enough, then, for only twenty-two persons; and 50,000 piculs is sufficient for not more than 1,100,000 persons. The lay of compulsion in the smoke is just as imperious for native opium as for foreign.

In regard to Szechuen, that very populous and wealthy province, Mr. Schjoth, in "The Trade Report" for 1898, informs us that Szechuen produces 100,000 piculs of opium, and the cultivation is always increasing. At Chungching, where he is Commissioner, he is told that 30,000 piculs suffice for consumption in the province, and that 65,000 piculs are exported. We may conclude that the smokers of that province cannot be less than 600,000. Since the population is 67,000,000, the number of smokers is one in a hundred. In Shensi one in 140 smokes, in Szechuen one in 100. In Formosa one in fifteen is the proportion in cities where the people are sunk to the lowest point of degradation, and this is the largest proportion yet known of opium smokers as compared with the general population.—Shanghai Mercury.

It is well known that anæsthetics especially chloroform and ether, are fatal to living beings, acting slowly when they are used in small quantities for a long time, and rapidly when they are given in large doses. This is true both for animal and vegetable life.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.)

The president then gives the details of the uprising and slaughter proposed by the insurgents in Manila, the success of which was prevented by General Otis, into whose hands fell a copy of the order of the insurgent government, directing the massacre. This, the president says, was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission."

The course thus clearly indicated, says the message, has been unflinchingly pursued. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. Although operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, our soldiers have gained ground in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task. The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Here, again, the president invites attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order, and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. The system of government established in the island of Negros, which was the first to accept American sovereignty, is given in detail in the message.

The president then says: Everything indicates that with speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course, under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Fewer graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which would permit another to seize them unquestioned. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands, and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. The proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders, and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other, and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and invest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government, which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments, especially popular in their form, as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking, but every step of progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

A City of Refuge.

"Loafitt is going to move to Rhode Island."

"What for?"

"Oh, he's exhausted his credit here, and he has heard about lots of people trusting in Providence."

HAWAII.

Concerning Hawaii, the message says: It is manifestly important that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers, and methods of procedure in approximate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

ALASKA.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 7, 1884. This is meagre in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. There is no authority, except in congress, to pass any law, no matter how trivial. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided, embodying a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary and other purposes.

PORTO RICO.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island. The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers, who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, as far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters, which probably require little or no change. So, that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. Since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she has long enjoyed, and our tariffs have continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty.

The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.

It is desirable that the government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the department of executive, should be superseded by the administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island require, and that for legislative purposes, upon subjects of a local nature, not partaking of a federal character, a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the congress or the president prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions, I recommend that the principle of local government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government, and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt whether in habits, training and experience, there are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they soon will arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Concerning the order of May 29, 1899, amending the civil service laws, the president says: The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled by non-competitive examinations, or in the discretion of the appointing officer than by open competition. All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved. It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured.

The 14th of December will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Washington. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

IN CONCLUSION.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and insure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

Johnny, aged 6, is a wise son who not only knows his own father, but his uncle as well. "Now, Johnny," said the teacher, "if your father can do a piece of work in one hour and your Uncle Tom can do it in one hour, how long would it take both of them to do it?"

"Two hours," answered Johnny, "including the time they wasted in arguing about how it should be done."

Fat, or the materials dissolved from a feeding stuff by ether, is a substance of mixed character, and may include, besides real fats, wax, the green coloring matter of plants, etc. The fat of food is either stored up in the body as fat or burned, to furnish heat and energy.

Everybody Knows About Pain-Killer
A Household Medicine
Used by millions in all parts of the world
A SAFE and SURE REMEDY for
Cramps Coughs Bruises
Diarrhœa Colds Cuts
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Sprains and Strains.
Gives Instant relief. Cures quickly.
Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.
There is only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'.
Sample bottle mailed
(Mention this paper.)

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,
New York, July 24, 1899
Gentlemen:
Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.
Yours truly,
C. W. Eastwood.
To the U. S. Army & Navy Tablet Co.,
17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.
10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
Contractor
—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.
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For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of
Fall and Winter Woolens,
Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.
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AN EXCELLENT LITTLE
UPRIGHT PIANO
in good repair for $70, $10 down and $5.00 per month. A discount will be made for cash. Don't fail to call and examine.
JOHN VARS,
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NEWPORT
Transfer Express Co.
SUNDAY CALLS.
The charge for calls for baggage on Sundays between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8 p. m., will be double the regular rate.
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Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Ruling, Edge Gilding, Gilt Lettering, Machine Perforating and Paper Cutting.
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Binders to the State.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without any inconvenience. MIDY

Spring 1899.
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Wall Papers.
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Almy Court, Gibbs Avenue.
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Peckham, Warner & Strong,
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BUILDINGS
INSURED AGAINST FIRE
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Real Estate and Fire Insurance.
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and Permanence
are the desirable qualities combined in our
"Mezzo-Tints."
We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.
Particular attention paid to children's portraits.
F. H. CHILD,
212 THAMES STREET.

Boots!
Calf Boots,
Kip Boots,
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Felt Boots,
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at our usual moderate prices, at
M. S. HOLM'S,
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HAVING PURCHASED THE
Shop and Good Will
—OF—
Mr. Lewis Skinner,
ON FERRY WHARF.
Should be pleased to notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.
ALL HORSESHOEING
—AND—
JOBBING
promptly attended to at either place.
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Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
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WATER.
ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

GOLDBECK'S
Diastasic Extract of Malt.
This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.
It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.
To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.
In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.
DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.
Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN,
18 and 20 Ferry's Wharf
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CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Poetry.

Put up the Sword.

BY JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

I have sung of the soldier's glory
As I never shall sing again;
I have gazed on the shambles gory,
I have smelled of the slaughter-pen.

There is blood in the ink-well clotted,
There are stains on the laurel-leaf,
And the pages of Fame are blotted
With the tears of a needless grief.

The bird is slaughtered for fashion,
And the beast is killed for sport;
And never the word compassion
Is whispered at Moloch's court.

For the parent seal in the water
Is slain, and her child must die,
That some sister or wife or daughter
Her beauty may beautify.

And the merciful thought we smother—
For such is the way of man—
As we murder the useless mother
For the "unborn astrakhan."

But a season of rest comes never
For the rarest sport of all;
Will His patience endure forever,
Who noteth a sparrow's fall?

When the volleys of hell are sweeping
The sea and the battle plain,
Do you think that our God is sleeping,
And never to wake again?

When hunger and ravenous fever
Are slaying the wasted frame,
Shall we worship the red deceiver,
The devil that men call Fame?

We may swing the censer to cover
The odor of blood—in vain;
God asks us, over and over,
"Where is thy brother, Cain?"

—December Century.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Life in East London.

The first of a series of papers on life at the East End of London appears in the December Century, from the pen of Sir Walter Besant, author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," etc. It is entitled "One of Two Millions in East London," and describes the life of a typical girl of the poorer working class. The article teems with pictures by Joseph Pennell and Phil May.

The dominant note of East London is that it is a hive of working bees. There are, it is true, a few drones in it. They are not the fat and luxurious drones of the other London, those who live in luxury without labor, and are down-laden with the curse of idleness. Our drones, the East London drones, are the residuum, the lees of humanity, who cannot and will not work; they are miserable, half-starved, skulking drones. They beg, they thieve, they do anything with a willing mind so long as it is not work. They dwell in the slums; they are, in the language of the day, the "submerged," but all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot drag them out of the slough, nor can any river—not Abana or Pharpar, or even the Jordan itself—cleanse the Augean stable of their mind. The Helping Hand grows tired of pulling and tugging at them; they will not come; they sink back into their Malebolge; the black mud closes over their heads. Let them be.

It is a city of working bees. As we linger and loiter among the streets multitudinous, we hear, as from a hive, the low, contented murmur of continuous and patient work. There are two millions of working-people in this city. The children work at school; the girls and boys, the men and women, work in factory, in shop, and at home; in dock and in wharf and in warehouse, all day long and all the year round, these millions work. They are clerks, accountants, managers, foremen, engineers, stokers, porters, stevedores, dockers, smiths, craftsmen of all kinds. They are girls who make things, girls who sew things, girls who sell things. There are among them many poor, driven, sweated creatures, and the sweaters themselves are poor, driven, sweated creatures; for sweating once begun is handed on from one to the other as carefully and as religiously as any holy lamp of learning. They work from early morning till welcome evening. The music of this murmur, rightly understood, is like the soft and distant singing of a hymn of praise. For the curse of labor has been misunderstood; without work man would be even as the beasts of the field. It is the necessity of work that makes him human; because he must, he devises and discovers and invents; because he would die if he did not work, he has to subdue the animal within him. The animal is solitary; the man must be gregarious. He must make a friend of his brother; he must obey the stronger; he must make laws; he must fight with nature, and compel her to give up her secrets. It is only by means of work that man can rise; it is his ladder; in the sweat of his face he eats his bread—yea, the bread of life. It is not with any pity that we should listen to this murmur. It should be with pure contentment and gratitude; for the murmur, though it speaks partly of the whir of ten thousand wheels and partly of those who stand and serve those wheels, speaks also of this blessed quality of work, that it enables men to use the body for the sake of the soul. Men must work.

Imagine, if you can, what would follow if you held up your hand and said: "Listen, all. There will be no more work. You may stop the engines, or they may run down of their own accord. You may take off your aprons and wash your hands. You may sit down for the rest of your lives. Your food will be waiting for you when you want it. Eat, drink, and be happy if you can." If they can! But can they, with nothing to do—no work to do, only, like the sheep in the field, to browse, or, like the wolves in the forest, to rend and tear and slay?

The Land of Graves.

To the Egyptian death was but the beginning of a career of adventures and experiences compared with which the most vivid emotions of this life were tame. He lived with the fear of death before his eyes. Everything around him reminded him of that dreadful initiation into the mysteries of the tremendous after life for which his present existence was but a preparation. His cemeteries were not hidden away in remote suburbs; his dead were not covered with mere grassy mounds or a slab of stone. The whole land was his graveyard; its whole art was of the mortuary. "Are there no graves in Egypt that thou hast brought us into the wilderness to die?" asked the Israelites in derision and we may believe that Moses winced at the sarcasm.

Egypt is the land of graves and the whole energy of the people that could be spared from keeping life together was devoted to death. The mightiest tombs in the world—the pyramids—were raised upon the deaths of multitudes of toiling slaves. The hills were honeycombed passages and galleries, chambers, pits all painfully excavated in honor of the illustrous dead, and sculptured and painted with elaborate skill to make them fit habitations for his ghost. Wherever he looked the Egyptian beheld preparations for the great turning point of existence. The mason was squaring blocks for the tomb chamber; the potter molded images of the gods or bowls or jars, to be placed in the grave for the protection or refreshment of the Ka, exhausted with the ordeals of the underworld; the sculptor and painter were at work upon the wall of the funeral chamber, illustrating the scenes through which the ghost was to pass, or depict the industrious life of the departed. The very temples which cluster along the levels beside the Nile were in a sense but vestibules to the tombs in the hills behind. The sacred lake, now the weedy, picturesque haunt of waterfowl, was then the scene of solemn ferryings of the dead. The temple walls were covered with the terrors of the judgment to come. The houses of the living, indeed, were built upon perishing mud, but the homes of the dead and the shrines where supplication was made to the gods who ruled their fate were made to last forever. On these all the strength, the science and the artistic skill of the ancient Egyptians were cheerfully lavished.—Saturday Review.

Always Doing Something Good

Not content with monopolizing the intellect of New England with its editorial page, the great variety and reliability of its news and the unusual excellency of its illustrations, the Boston Sunday Herald has just introduced a section which must appeal to the younger members of the household. It is devoted to a collection of original pictures by The Herald's own staff artists. The pictures are not uproarlously funny, but are intended to interest children, cause a smile among the middle-aged, and prove a mine of suggestive good humor to those who have seen funny pictures all their lives. Even those who enjoy the golden fancies of that age when we know it all will find a smile. You don't have to read or to use a magnifying glass to find the point, for the pictures tell the stories. Place your orders for The Sunday Herald early, and thus make certain of securing it. Oh, yes; let us remind you that The Boston Herald fashions continue to lead the country. To dress well you must be a reader of The Boston Herald.

A Diplomatic Drummer.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, in the discharge of his diplomatic duties has crossed the ocean probably more times than any other official in that branch of the National Government. On one voyage he made the acquaintance of a traveling salesman whose companionability was marred by curiosity.

"Traveling on business like myself, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"What line of goods?"

"Papers."

"Wall, writing or printing?"

"Papers for cabinets."

"Humph, I thought cabinet makers used only wood, steel and brass!"

"Most of them do!" and the diplomat began to speak of other things.—The Philadelphia Post.

Geographical statistics show that fifty-two volcanic islands have risen out of the sea since the beginning of the century. Nineteen of that number have since disappeared, and ten are now inhabited.

LOCAL and CLIMATIC.

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure CATARRH.

The specific is Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed.

Gives relief at once.

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Regular size, 50 cents; Family size, $1.00 at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

The Old Plainsman.

The death of Colonel Henry Inman will recall the fact that comparatively few of those are left who in a conspicuous way, formed part of the wild life of the country west of the Mississippi. The conditions in the pioneering days west of the great river differed widely in some respects from those which prevailed between that watercourse and the Alleghanies, and these conditions begot or necessitated a difference in the qualities of the men who participated in them. The horse figured more and the canoe, pirogue and other sort of water conveyances less between the Mississippi and the Pacific than on the other side. Irving, in his "Bonneville," which was written when St. Louis was a frontier town, grasped this difference when he said that the life of the far West had produced a set of men altogether distinct from the pioneers, hunters and trappers of the older section of the country. The equestrian exercises, he remarked, in "which they (the men of the far West) are engaged, the nature of the country they traverse, vast plains and mountains, pure and exhilarating atmosphere, seem to make them physically and mentally a more lively and mercurial race than the frontiersmen of former days. A man who bestrides a horse must necessarily be essentially different from a man who cowers in a canoe."

Though the old free life in which these men participated has passed away many of the men themselves were alive until recently, and a few of them are living still. It is less than twenty years ago since Jim Bridger was a familiar figure in St. Louis. Kit Carson, who died at a comparatively early age for a plainsman who had a natural death, has been gone less than a third of a century. A shorter time than that has passed since the demise in St. Louis of Father DeSmet, the Jesuit, who among the Indians of the far Northwest and with the heroism which characterized his order, met hardships and perils as serious as those which beset Brebouf, Lalemant, Joques and the other missionaries of this faith two centuries earlier among the Hurons and Iroquois. There are persons still alive on what was until recently the Western frontier who saw Bent, Vasquez, St. Vrain, Sublette and Jim Beckworth, while Texas Jack, California Joe, Wild Bill and scores of others who were prominent in Western life in that day departed at only a comparatively recent time. Persons are still living in St. Louis who saw General William Clarke, the partner of Lewis in the first expedition of Anglo-Americans which crossed the continent to the Pacific, and brother of George Rogers Clarke, who won the Northwest for the United States in the Revolution.

When, in 1854, the Chicago and Rock Island line sent to the Mississippi river the first train of cars which ever reached that stream, the forest life of the older half of the country closed for good. When, in 1869, at Promontory Point, in Utah, the rails on the two ends of the Pacific railroads met, and the locomotive crossed the continent, the beginning of the end came for the plainsman as a distinctive element of the American population. This abolished the stage coaches and the pony express, and the old employment of Ben Halliday, Russell, Majors & Waddell and their confreres. The Santa Fe trail was still open, but when, a few years later, the locomotive first entered that town the successors of the Baptiste Lalands of Santa Fe caravans found their occupations as irrevocably gone as Mike Fink and the rest of the flatboatmen did when Livingstone and Roosevelt's little tub, the New Orleans, in 1811, steamed out of Pittsburg and drifted down the Ohio and Mississippi. The Atchison railroad is a quicker and safer mode of conveyance to Santa Fe than the caravans furnished, but the Iliads of adventure and romance which it has displaced are gone forever, and not many of the Agamemnons, the Achilles, the Ulysses, the Patrocloses and the Diomeds who figured in them are left among the living.

Will Run Into Savannah.

It is announced that, commencing December 10, 1899, the Southern Railway Company will operate through train service over its own line via Columbia, Perry, Blackville and Allendale, S. C., into and out of Savannah, Ga.

Commencing that date its through car service will be operated in connection with the Plant System south of Savannah, Ga., and the Florida East Coast Railway, to and from points on the east coast of Florida, with direct connections to and from Key West, Fla., Havana, Cuba and Nassau, N. P., via Miami, Fla., in connection with the Florida East Coast Steamship Line; and in connection with the Plant System south of Savannah to and from other points in Florida, including points on the west coast, with direct connections to and from Key West and Havana, via Tampa, Fla., in connection with the Plant Steamship Line.—Washington Post, Nov. 10, 1899.

It is not the house that is painted brightest that holds the most joy.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

No man ever gave of his best without thereby losing some of his worst.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

To the good, evil is working for good; to the evil, good is working for evil.

Selected Tale.

How the Judge Lost His Boy.

The Judge stood on his front porch lighting a cigar. The iron gate clicked and a boy came up the walk. He was a boy just verging on citizenship; 20, perhaps, tall, strongly built, sunburned and clear eyed. His clothes were very plain, his hat an ancient soft one, his shoes cheap and clumsy.

"Good morning, Judge," he said with a respectful nod.

He paused for an answering recognition. The Judge looked down at him over the blazing match.

"Good morning," he said a little shortly.

"Judge," said the boy, "do you want a man of all work?"

"No," said the Judge, "I don't." He stared keenly at the boy. "But I want a boy who can care for my horse every morning and evening and keep an eye to the tidiness of the place. Yes, and if he stays long enough he'll have to look after the furnace, too, and keep the snow cleared away. The boy I'm after must be here at 5:30 in the morning and get his work done and be gone at 7:30 o'clock. I don't want any idler about the premises. The last helper I had was a worthless guzzling scamp. I gave him $6 a week. I'll give the right kind of boy the same." He paused and stared down at the boy before him. "Want the job?"

"I do," said the boy.

"Understand horses?"

"I was brought up with them."

"Any references?"

"No sir."

"Take off your hat."

The boy removed his ancient head covering. The Judge looked him over.

"I'll try you," he said. "Be here at 6:30 this evening and get the stable key."

"Hold on," cried the judge as the boy thanked him and turned away; "you don't look like a boy who could settle down to steady stable work."

"That will not prevent my doing it well while I'm at it," said the boy with a smile.

Judge Edward Bingham was a busy man. He thought little about his new employe. As the days passed he knew that the horse was well cared for, and that the grounds were kept in excellent condition. Only once or twice did he catch sight of the boy.

So September wore away and early in October important business called the Judge to Washington. He was to be gone two weeks and his absence would leave his wife and his maids quite alone in the big house. It was a suburban house on the college ridge, and not close to its nearest neighbors.

"I don't like the idea of leaving you alone this way," said the Judge to his wife. "There should be a man in the house. Too many rascals are infesting the town."

"Don't worry about that, I have arranged with Henry to sleep in the little room over the back porch."

"And who is Henry?"

"Why Henry is the hired boy. He's stout and strong, and I don't believe he is afraid of anything."

"All right," said the Judge. "Perhaps that's the best we can do, but don't forget to keep an eye on Henry."

When the Judge came back he found his wife well, and everything apparently all right.

"Your letters were reassuring," he said to her at the breakfast table, "or I should have worried a good deal. Every time I picked up a paper and read of the daring robberies all over our neighborhood I thought of you alone here."

"I didn't want to startle or distress you after it was all over," said his wife, "but we did have a visit from burglars, my dear."

"What!" cried the Judge. "Did they get anything?"

"They got something they didn't bargain for," laughed the lady. "But really Edward, it wasn't so terrible. I didn't for a moment lose my nerve—though the shooting did seem a little startling."

"Shooting!" cried the Judge; "was there shooting? And when did this happen?"

"Last Wednesday night," replied his wife. "I was awakened by a slight noise in the hall. I slipped from bed and ran to the door and opened it. By the dim light I saw Henry stealing toward the stairway with a stout stick in his hand. He shook his head when he saw me and waved me back. I listened and could hear faint noises from below. Henry disappeared from the stairway. A moment or two later there was the sound of a fierce struggle, a pistol shot and the noise of running feet. Then Henry called to me. 'It's all right, ma'am,' he said. 'They've gone and nothing is missing.' I dressed and went down. It appeared that there were three of the ruffians. They had entered through one of the parlor windows. They had the silver packed in a basket and were ready to go when Henry pounced on them. He had been reading with the door of his room open and fortunately heard them."

"And the shot?" asked the Judge.

"The ball just grazed Henry's shoulder and buried itself up there in the door casing. But Henry managed to batter one of the robbers pretty thoroughly, he says, and I guess he is right, for the morning paper says that the police found a well known burglar early Thursday morning behind a hedge on Congress street in a helpless condition."

"Henry is a brick!" cried the Judge. "Here, give him this," and he tossed his wife a $20 bill.

"I don't think Henry would take it if he thought it was given him as a reward," she said as she folded the bill, "but I will use it to make his room comfortable and attractive. I have asked him to occupy it right along."

"You have?" said the Judge. "Well, you seem to have a good deal of confidence in the boy."

She looked at the Judge suddenly as if she meant to say more about the lad, and then checked herself.

"I guess its all right," said her husband, as he returned from the table; "but don't let sentiment impress you too strongly in a stranger's favor."

His wife looked after him.

"He isn't as much of a stranger as you imagine," she said to herself, as he went down the walk.

The Judge, engrossed in his business, saw little or nothing of the boy. If he did see him it was at a distance, passing in or out of the stable or coming up the walk. The horse was kept for the use of his wife. The Judge always preferred to walk to the trolly car line, a few blocks away.

Presently he began to realize that a certain amount of household responsibility was being taken from his shoulders by the boy. The repairs about the establishment no longer bothered him; the household being entirely passed out of his hands, the house itself was carefully locked every night, a matter which the Judge considered of the highest importance, but which he gradually permitted to pass from his mind.

One day he said to his wife:

"Have you changed your mind yet about the boy?"

"No," she answered.

"Well," he continued, "I'm beginning to think myself that he is a pretty good boy. Just add $2 a week to his wages out of your allowance and charge it to me."

"Edward," said the lady, "I wish you would take an interest in the boy. He is worthy of it."

"Pooh," said the Judge, "I have'nt time. Besides, it's always a bad idea to make a boy like that dissatisfied with his place."

One day early in December the president of the college called on the Judge and asked him to act as one of the judges in an inter-collegiate debating contest that was to take place in the college hall the following Saturday night. The Judge would represent the home college, and Albion, the competing college, would bring its own judge, the two to select a third. Judge Bingham consented to act, and was glad to oblige his old friend, the college president.

"You're an honorable man, I know," laughed the professor as he arose to go, "or I shouldn't have dared to select you. You might be prejudiced, you see."

"I don't understand," said the Judge.

"Why," explained the president, "you are to decide which of our three representatives is the school's prize debater, and one of the boys tells me you have been very kind to him. But I can trust you to be unprejudiced, I'm quite sure." And he hurried away.

The Judge was puzzled. He couldn't remember befriending any of the college boys. The president must have got things mixed.

There was quite a concourse of friends of both sides in attendance upon the debate. The hall was crowded. The Judge and his fellow umpires, seated on the platform, looked over a sea of eager faces. He and his confrere from Albion, Dr. Richardson, had quickly selected Congressman Bennett as the third judge, and the audience gave them unstinted applause as they stepped upon the stage.

It was a spirited debate. One, of the leading questions of the day had been chosen, and it was exhaustively treated. One after another the debaters spoke, and finally Albion's third champion arose to demolish the enemy's wall of carefully welded arguments.

He was a neatly dressed boy, with a strong head, a bright eye, and a clear, resonant voice. Before he had delivered a half dozen sentences he held the Judges' closest attention. There was something familiar about the boy's appearance, and the Judge adjusted his spectacles over his near-sighted eyes in an attempt to recall him. He was certainly a bright boy—a very bright boy.

"A natural orator at last," whispered Congressman Bennett in the Judge's ear.

The boy swept along with his argument, hammering down his opponents' pleas at every period. He did not raise his voice, he made few gestures. There was no theatrical effect to catch the audience, it was all clear, convincing, well rounded, logical.

The Judge sighed deeply as the boy reached a brilliant finish and a wild wave of applause swept through the room.

He looked down at the card in his hand. This must be "Henry Ashcraft." Who was Henry Ashcraft? Where had he met him before?

Five minutes after the debate closed Congressman Bennett informed the audience that the local college had been declared the winner. Then he checked the applause and added that the judges unanimously agreed that Henry Ashcraft had carried off the highest individual honors of the contest.

As the Judge turned to go the college president met him with outstretched hand.

"I see," he smilingly said, "that you went right ahead and picked the very boy I warned you against."

The Judge's wife was waiting for his return. He looked at her keenly as he came in.

"What time does that boy Henry get in at night?" he abruptly asked.

"Never later than 10 o'clock," she answered. "Is there anything wrong?"

"Yes," said the Judge, "there is something wrong."

He took a cigar from his pocket and stepped out on the porch. As he was about to light it the gate clicked.

"Is that you, Henry?" called the Judge.

"Yes, sir."

"Come in this way."

The boy followed him into the house. His eyes were shining and his face was flushed. The Judge pointed to a chair. The boy bowed to the lady and seated himself. The Judge remained standing.

"When I hired you as my man of all work," he slowly said, "I didn't ask your confidence. Probably I would have repelled it if you had offered it. At the same time it would be a relief to me now to know that you had tried to confide in me."

He paused a moment. The boy looked across to the lady, who smiled back at him reassuringly.

"I am not a hard man," said the Judge; "I'm only forgetful. I forget sometimes that I was once a friendless, homeless boy like you struggling my way up, discouraged at times, but never quite ready to quit. God! how I used to long sometimes for a kindly word, or a clasp of a sympathetic hand!" The Judge paused again. "Well," he finally said, "it is quite evident that I must look for a new stable boy." He smiled faintly. "The bounds of Attic oratory can never be compressed within the narrow limits of a stall." He took a step forward. "God bless you my boy," he cried, as he pressed the lad's hand, "I'm proud of you!" he wheeled toward his wife. "I begin to think," he said, "that you knew more about this ambitious youth than you ever let come to the surface."

"It was a confidential matter," laughed the lady.

"Never mind," said the Judge, "we'll start in anew. What profession have you decided upon, my lad?"

"I want to be a lawyer," replied the boy.

"Good. You will enroll yourself in my office tomorrow. When you graduate in June you will come direct to me. In the meantime you will remain my guest. Wait—not a word. Any arrangement you can make with your fellow conspirator across the room will meet with my approval. In the meantime I shall insist upon being your banker. Each week you will receive an advance on your future salary. Stop, sir. You must let me have my way in this. What are we on earth for? Can't a childish old man have a little satisfaction out of his money? I tell you, my lad, it's all settled. Let's drop the subject. You are tired. You have had a busy day. Good night and God bless you."

A Hard Day's Work.

In olden time there was a provost of bonny Dundee and his name was Dickson. He was a right jolly provost and seemed resolved to have one good joke beyond the grave. He bequeathed £10 apiece to three men remarkable for their dullness and avarice, on condition that they join in the composition of his epitaph in rhyme and metre. They met—the task was terrible—but Dr. Johnson would have said, what will not a Scotchman undertake for £10? "It need not be long," said one. "A line line apiece," said the second. "Shall I begin?" said the third. This was objected to, of course; for whoever commenced was relieved from the onus of the rhyme. They drew lots for this vantage ground, and he who won, after a copious perspiration, produced the following line:

Here lies Dickson, Provost of Dundee,

This was very much admired—brief and sentious—his name, his official station, his death, and the place of his burial were happily compressed in a single line. After severe exertion the second line was produced:

Here lies Dickson, here lies he,

It was objected that this was tautological, and that it did not go even as far as the first, which set forth his official character. It was said in reply, by one of the executors, who happened to be present, and who acted as amicus poetae, that the second line would have been tautological if it had set forth the official station, which it did not: and that, as there had once been a female provost, the last word effectually established the sex of Dickson, which was very important. The third legatee, though he had leave of absence for an hour, and refreshed his spirit by a ramble on the Firth of Tay, was utterly unable to complete the epitaph. At an adjourned meeting, however, he produced the following line:

Hallelujah! Hallelujee!

—Boston Herald.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

The man who climbs without thinking will soon be lost because of his loneliness.

Exposure to a sudden climatic change produces cold in the head and catarrh is apt to follow. Provided with Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh. Price 50 cents at Druggists, or Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York, will mail it. The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation, cleanses and cures. Cream Balm quickly cures the cold.

He guards well his wealth who generously uses it for the weal of the world.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Try them.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Workbox.

CROCHETED SHOULDER WRAP.

When Fleisher's Shetland floss is used, the effect is very pretty. With a bone hook, chain 5 and join. In this space, make 12 long (which is wool over needle once, insert hook in stitch, then draw through 2 stitches twice), crochet and join.

2d row—Chain one, between the second and third long crochet make a shell of 9. Catch it down between the next long crochet with a single (which is, insert needle in stitch, draw yarn through, then through 2 stitches on hook.) Between the next second and third crochet make a shell of 9, catch it down between the next long crochet; continue around the circle and join.

This makes 4 shells, with 9 long crochet in each shell.

3d row—Between the third and fourth long crochet, make a shell of 6 and catch it down between the next long crochet with a single stitch, skip 2 long crochet, and between the sixth and seventh long crochet make a shell of 6. To join this shell, take up the single from stitch on one side of the short crochet (which divides the shell of 9) and the single back stitch on the other side of the single crochet, put yarn over and draw through 2, yarn over and draw through remaining 2. Continue making shells of 6 around the circle, and join each shell by taking front and back stitch each side of dividing stitch as described.

4th row—In the middle of each shell of 6 make a shell of 6, with the dividing stitch between made as described, and continue around the circle.

5th row—In the middle of every shell of 6 make a shell of 9 and join as described.

6th row—Like third row.
7th row—Like fourth row.
8th row—Like fifth row.
9th row—Like third row.
10th row—Like fourth row.
11th row—Like fifth row.
12th row—Like third row.
13th row—Like fourth row.
14th row—Like fifth row.
15th row—Like third row.
16th row—Like fourth row.
17th row—Like fifth row.—Eva M. Niles.

The reason kettles sing is a very simple one. As the water gets hot, little bubbles of steam are formed at the bottom of the kettle. These, in their rush upwards strike the sides of the kettle, and set the metal it is made of in vibration, thus causing the humming sound we call singing. You will notice that a large copper kettle, the sides of which are thin, will emit a much louder and more musical note than a common iron kettle.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1899.

NOTES.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
FROM OLD NEWPORT MERCURYS.
(*Continued.*)

Myers, M. M., of Petersborough, Virginia, and Miss Sally Hayes, daughter of M. M. Hayes, merchant, of Boston, Mass., married September 21, 1796.

Mawdesley, Thomas, son of late John, Esq., died at Wilmington, N. C., August 31, 1796, aged 24 years.

Mush, Phebe, daughter of Gould, died Newport, R. I., November 10, 1796, aged 27 years.

Mumford, Benjamin and Hannah Remington, of John, Newport, R. I., married April 18, 1797.

Messer, Asa, R. I., and Deborah Angell, of Hope, married North Providence, R. I., May 23, 1797.

Marshall, Samuel, Newport, R. I., died July 17, 1797, aged 60 years.

Mason, Daniel, died September 26, 1797, aged 41 years.

Mann, Doctor Benaleel, died at Attleborough, Mass., October 10, 1797, aged 74 years.

Mareband, William, and Sally Shaw, of Captain William, Newport, R. I., married December 25, 1797.

Martin, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph, of Portsmouth, R. I., died at Newport, March 13, 1798. "old."

Maxson, Mary, wife of Caleb, died March 20, 1798, aged 41 years.

Marsh, Doctor Jonathan, died at Norwich, Conn., May 15, 1798, aged 44 years.

Mumford, Peter, formerly of Newport, R. I., died at Pomfret, Conn., May 8, 1798, aged 70 years.

Martin, Valentine, Providence, R. I., and Eliza Downing of William, late of Newport, married October 16, 1798.

Mumford, Capt. John, Providence, R. I., and Hepzebah Snelling, married at Boston, Mass., November 20, 1798.

Manchester, Samuel, and Mehitable Coggeshall, Middletown, daughter of Jonathan, married January 29, 1799.

Miller, Barard, of Warren, R. I., died March 19, 1799.

Metcalf, Nathaniel G. and Lydia Packard, Providence, R. I., married March 19, 1799.

Manchester, Samuel, and Rhoda Hunt, Little Compton, R. I., married April 16, 1799.

Martin, Luther, Barrington, R. I., died August 20, 1799, aged 47 years.

Minturn, William, merchant, New York, died at Newport, R. I., August 28, 1799.

Mumford, Thomas, Norwich, Conn., died September 10, 1799, aged 73 years.

Morton, Mary, wife of William, died September 10, 1799.

Mumford, Abigail, of William, died September 11, 1799.

Mitchell, James, Portsmouth, R. I., died October 8, 1799, aged 84 years.

Miller, John, Newport, R. I., "Captain", died October 4, 1799, aged 44 years.

Moleroy, John, of Providence, R. I., died at Surinam, October 29, 1799.

Mumford, Abigail Tillinghast, of John, died December 18, 1799, aged 13 years.

Northup, Captain Henry and Polly Gardiner, daughter of John Holmes Gardiner, of Newport, R. I., married January 3, 1771.

Niles, Mary, wife of Silas, South Kingstown, R. I., died May 16, 1774.

Nicoll, John, Jr., and Sally Boutin, Newport, R. I., married July 25, 1774.

Norris, Captain John and Betsey Freebody, of late John, Newport, R. I., married December 5, 1774.

Nicholls, John and Esther Clarke, of James, Newport, R. I., married December 19, 1774.

Negus, Captain John, Tiverton, R. I., died May 15, 1775.

Nicholls, Walter and Rachel Stoddard, of Joseph, Newport, R. I., married last Friday. MERCURY of October 2, 1775.

Mardenbrough, Christopher, Sr., July 30, 1783, died Newport, R. I., aged 74 years.

Nicholl, Bathsheba, widow of Charles, New York, daughter of the Hon. Peter Bours, Newport, R. I., died November 16, 1784.

Norman, Moses, and Sally Cornell, of George, Newport, R. I., married March 5, 1785.

Northup, Nicholas and Nancy Northup, of Nicholas, Esq., North Kingstown, R. I., married December 12, 1785.

Nichols, Benjamin, Esq., Newport, R. I., "old". March 13, 1786.

Nightingale, John C., Providence, R. I., and Martha W. Greene, daughter of the late General Nathaniel, married at Mulberry Grove, Georgia, May 12, 1795.

Nichols, Catherine, 2nd daughter of Walter, died September 1, 1795.

Northup, Christopher and Penelope Hall, daughter of the late William, North Kingstown, R. I., married December 29, 1795.

Northam, Sarah, of Captain John, died March 22, 1796, aged 29 years.

Nightingale, Col. Joseph, Providence, R. I., died November 7, 1797, aged 49 years.

Northup, Mrs. Mary, widow of Henry, North Kingstown, R. I., and daughter of Capt. John Holmes Gardiner, of Newport, R. I., died at Hoosick, New York, June 20, 1798, aged 46 years.

Newton, Captain Simon and Eliza Davenport, of Gideon, married October 2, 1798.

Noyes, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Thomas, Westerly, R. I., and daughter of William Rogers, Newport, died November 20, 1798, aged 38 years.

Noyes, Col. Joseph, and Betsey Babcock, married February 26, 1799.

Nash, Asa and Ann Ross, married February 26, 1799.

Norris, Jeremiah, Philadelphia, and Rebecca Norris, Bristol, R. I., married September 2, 1799.

Northup, Nicholas, Jr., and Martha Burroughs, Providence, R. I., married October 8, 1799.

Overing, Mr. John, Middletown, R. I., died May 11, 1782.

Ogden, Isaac of North Carolina, died at Newport, R. I., October 1, 1785.

Olyphant, Dr. David, of South Carolina, and Nancy Vernon, of Samuel, Newport, R. I., married October 23, 1785.

Oldfield, Patty, of Captain John, Newport, R. I., died April 24, 1786.

Oldfield, Captain John, at Wilmington, died January 6, 1794, of Newport, R. I.

Overing, Henry, of Newport, R. I., and Charlotte Desbrosses, daughter of James, of New York, married August 11, 1795.

Olney, Mr. Richard, Providence, R. I., died December 29, 1795, at an advanced age.

Olney, James H., merchant, Providence, R. I., died August 2, 1796.

Osborn, Mrs. Sarah, member of Dr. Hopkins' Church, died August 2, 1796, aged 83 years.

Olney, Christopher, and Abigail Dexter, of Col. Knight, Providence, R. I., married April 25, 1797.

Olney, Gideon, North Providence, R. I., died February 6, 1798, aged 68 years.

Oxx, William, Bristol, R. I., and Betsey Evans, Newport, R. I., married August 28, 1798.

To be continued.

QUERIES.

931. CHAMPLIN—Elizabeth Champlin (William[5], William[4], William[3], William[2], Geoffrey[1]) married in Newport, R. I., April 2, 1796, William Tillinghast, of Newport. Wanted, the parentage of William Tillinghast and a record of his family.

Elizabeth Champlin (Christopher[4], Christopher[3], Christopher[2], Geoffrey[1]) married, February 2, 1762, Robert Jenkins. Wanted, the parentage of Robert Jenkins, and record of his family, if he had any.

Hannah Champlin (Christopher[4], Christopher[3], Christopher[2], Geoffrey[1]), married ——, John Thompson. Wanted, the parentage of John Thompson, and a record of his family, if he had any.

Lucy Champlin (Christopher[4], Christopher[3], Christopher[2], Geoffrey[1]) married Sullivan (?) Gardiner. Wanted, his parentage, and a record of his family, if he had any.

Elizabeth Champlin (Christopher[5], Joseph[4], Christopher[3], Christopher[2], Geoffrey[1]) married in Newport, R. I., September 22, 1796, John Church. Wanted, the parentage of John Church, and the record of his family.

Rebecca Champlin (Christopher[5], Joseph[4], Christopher[3], Christopher[2], Geoffrey[1]) married in Newport, R. I., November 5, 1791, Stephen Dexter, of Providence, R. I. Rebecca died Jan. 21, 1795, and Stephen married for his second wife Phebe Champlin, her sister, October 17, 1798. Wanted, Stephen Dexter's parentage and a record of his family.—J. D. C.

932. LAWTON—In the list of deaths in the issue of the MERCURY for November 25, 1899, is that of Jean, wife of Elisha Lawton, died August 25, 1795. Wanted, to know the maiden name of Jean, and the date of her marriage to Elisha Lawton.—A. A. A.

933. CORNELL JONES—Wanted, information as to the ancestry of Mrs. Mary Cornell (or her husband) who married Rev. John P. Jones, Providence, R. I., as published in the Newport MERCURY.—J. C.

934. LOBDELL—Would like names and addresses of any of the descendants of Nicholas, Isaac or John Lobdell of Plympton, Hingham and Hull, Massachusetts, about 1650 and later. Any information thankfully received.—J. H. L.

935. HASKINS—Elizabeth Haskins, of Rehoboth, Mass., married Michael Titus in Pawtucket, R. I., September 6, 1738.

Mary Haskins of Rehoboth, Mass., married Joseph Titus, April 3, 1746, in Rehoboth.

Joseph[5] and Michael[5] were brothers. Were Elizabeth and Mary sisters? Who were their parents?—I. F. M.

936. TITUS—Who were the parents of Jane —— who married Joseph[4] Titus of Rehoboth, Mass., about 1709? She died in Douglas, Mass., September 18, 1776. Joseph and Jane —— were the parents of Joseph[5] and Michael[5] in above query.—I. F. M.

937. WILLIAMS—Was the Joseph[5] Williams (Jeremiah[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], Roger[1]) born August 7, 1742, married Hannah Paine, the Joseph Williams who was in the Revolutionary War? Would like the date of his marriage and death.—I. F. M.

938. MILLER—Would like the date of birth of Ephraim Miller or Millard, son of Robert Millard of Swanzey, Mass., and date of his marriage to Experience ——, about 1700. Who were the parents of Experience?—I. F. M.

939. THAYER—Who were the parents of Hannah Thayer, born 1710, died Cumberland, R. I., January 14, 1788, who married Rev. Daniel Miller or Millard, who was for fifty years minister of the Baptist church in Cumberland?—I. F. M.

940. HITCHCOCK—Who were the parents of Luke Hitchcock, born 1783, died Pawtucket, R. I., May 8, 1816, and who married in North Providence, R. I., August 24, 1806, Charlotte Jenckes, daughter of Col. Eleazer Jenckes?—I. F. M.

941. SHAW—Who were the parents of Silence Shaw, who was born about 1750, and married Col. Eleazer Jenckes, dying in Pawtucket, R. I., October 14, 1828, in the 77th year of her age?—I. F. M.

942. JENCKES—Who was Sarah ——, who married Captain Stephen Jenckes about 1745?—I. F. M.

943. ALLEN, FRY—Rachel Allen, daughter of James Allen of Newport, R. I. I would like her dates and ancestry. She married Benjamin Fry, January 19, 1756, at East Greenwich, R. I., and was said to be "the belle of Newport." I fail to find her or her father in the reports of the Newport records. Her father was, I think, called "Captain."—M. A. B.

944. CONGDON—I want ancestry of William Congdon, born June 1, 1724, married Freelove Taylor. He was the son of Joseph and Mary. I want his mother's maiden name and his father's father's name.—M. A. B.

945. TAYLOR—I want parentage and ancestry of Freelove Taylor, above mentioned.—M. A. B.

ANSWERS.

890. ARNOLD—"One Captain Joseph Arnold lived in East Haddam, 1761." Mrs. E. A. Soule, Iowa Falls, Iowa, has a direct Arnold record from 1600.—J. H. L.

897. CHAMPLIN—I have always supposed that Susanna Champlin who married John Stanton, of Samuel and Rebecca (Worden) Stanton, was the daughter of Stephen[4] and Mary (Hazard) Champlin (Jeffrey[3], Jeffrey[2], Geoffrey[1]). But if her sister Mary Champlin married Samuel Thompson of Westerly, R. I., my record must be wrong somewhere. Is "H. S." absolutely sure of the relationship? I should like to know his authority. My record makes Mary, sister of Susanna, marry Joseph Browning, and the Mary who married Samuel Thompson a daughter of Christopher[4] (Christopher[3], Christopher[2], Geoffrey[1]), but one can seldom be sure in genealogy. If H. S. is right, I shall be very glad to know it.—J. D. C.

897. CHAMPLIN—In the Mercury of Nov. 25th H. S., query No. 897 wants the ancestry of Susanna Champlin who married John Stanton June 8, 1765, and that she had a sister Mary that married Samuel Thompson of Westerly, July 18, 1762. I think that H. S. is mistaken in regard to her being the sister of Mary, also in the dates of the marriage of Samuel Thompson to Mary Champlin. I cannot find that either of the Christopher Champlin's ever had a daughter Susanna. Stephen married Mary Champlin of South Kingston, had a daughter Susannah, born South Kingston March 16, 1742. Samuel Thompson of Westerly, married for his 2d wife, Abigail Coggeshall of Newport the 25th day of Dec. 1794. I have the family Bible of this Abigail Thompson. In it is the following Record: "Samuel Thompson of Westerly was married to Mary Champlin, daughter of Christopher A. Champlin of Charleston, in the state of R. I. on the 24th day of December 1772. She was probably the daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Dennison) Champlin." The record in this Bible is evidently in the handwriting of Samuel Thompson himself, judging by the writing that I have seen of his, so I presume that he was correct as to the date.—E. C. S.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who have bills or accounts against the City of Newport are notified to present them before December 15, inst., *to the departments for which they were contracted.*

WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
December 8, 1899-12-9. City Clerk.

National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, R. I.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their banking-rooms, Tuesday, January 9, 1900, at 3 p. m. for the election of directors.

T. P. PECKHAM,
12-9. Cashier.

The City of Newport.

Notice of Applications for Transfer of Liquor License.

SECOND CLASS.

AT A MEETING of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Newport, held Friday, December 8, 1899, the following named persons made application for transfer of liquor license, under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island.

P. H. Borgan from John Burns at 66 West Broadway to 2 West Broadway.

Michael Curley from 670 Thames street to 37 Connection street.

The Board of License Commissioners will be in session at their office in the Mercury Building on Saturday, December 23, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

Published by order of the License Commissioners.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL,
10-7-2w Clerk.

No. 1565.
REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	$330,889 00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	852 01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	10,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	10,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	101,496 50
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	10,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	10,356 63
Checks and other cash items	1,369 66
Exchanges for clearing-house	8,078 50
Notes of other National Banks	195 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	525 31
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie $30,616 60	
Legal-tender notes 3,140 00	33,756 60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per ct. of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per ct. redemption fund	1,250 00
Total	$670,574 13

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,248 15
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	396,826 35
Demand certificates of deposit	1,895 83
Bills payable	20,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	574 85
Total	$670,574 13

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Edward S. Peckham, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Directors.

No. 1582.
REPORT

OF the condition of the NATIONAL BANK OF RHODE ISLAND OF NEWPORT, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business December 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	592,828 03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,525 25
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	83,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,150 00
Stocks, securities, etc.	209,535 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	15,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	23 09
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,840 89
Due from approved reserved agents	55,382 71
Checks and other cash items	1,236 83
Exchanges for clearing-house	2,320 50
Notes of other National Banks	5,100 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	230 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie $8,820 00	
Legal-tender notes 5,700 00	14,520 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,185 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,200 00
Total	$973,035 88

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	12,320 76
National Bank notes outstanding	83,700 00
Due to other National Banks	3,217 10
Dividends unpaid	21 00
Individual deposits subject to check	526,855 80
Certified Checks	1,002 97
Cashier's checks outstanding	124 57
Total	$973,035 88

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, T. P. Peckham, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1899.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Frederick Tompkins, Angus McLeod, J. W. Horton, Directors.

NEW YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, PRACTICALLY A DAILY, AND THE CHEAPEST KNOWN.

A new and remarkably attractive publication, profusely illustrated with portraits and half-tones; contains all the striking news features of the Daily Tribune. Special War Despatches, Domestic and Foreign Correspondence, Short Stories, Humorous Illustrations, Industrial Information, Fashion Notes, Agricultural Matters carefully treated, and Comprehensive and Reliable Financial and Market Reports. It is mailed at same hour as the daily edition, reaches a large proportion of subscribers on date of issue, and each edition is a thoroughly up-to-date daily family newspaper for busy people.

Regular subscription price,

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We will furnish it with the MERCURY, for

$3.00 A YEAR,

For both papers, postage on both paid by us.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY.

For over fifty-eight years a National Family Paper for farmers and villagers, whose readers have represented the the very best element of our country population.

It gives all important news of the Nation and World, the most reliable Market Reports, Fascinating Short Stories, an unexcelled Agricultural Department, Scientific and Mechanical Information, Fashion Articles for the Women, Humorous Illustrations for old and young. It is "The People's Paper" for the entire United States.

Regular subscription price,

$1.00 per year.

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$2.25 A YEAR.

Postage on both papers paid by us.

Send all orders to THE MERCURY, Newport, R. I.

Cash must accompany all orders and the MERCURY subscription must be paid in advance to get the benefit of the offer.

BEGIN NOW No charge made for either paper for the month of December.

X'MAS GIFTS.

We are prepared to show the largest Stock of Pianos and Musical Instruments ever seen in the city. We have made great preparations for the Holiday trade. A useful gift may be selected from 5 cents up. Shoping is not complete without a visit to our store.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

151 THAMES STREET.

GRAPHOPHONES, PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

STRANGE

That so many people entertain the idea that "Anything will do" in the way of glasses. Using improper or defective lenses, they imagine they see well and think it impossible for anyone to improve their sight. If you have failed in securing perfect-fitting glasses, try our graduate Optician and have your eyes scientifically examined and properly fitted. Broken lenses replaced and broken frames repaired at reasonable cost.

H. A. HEATH & CO.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS.

162 THAMES STREET.

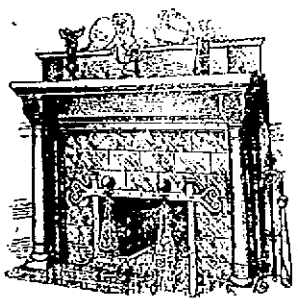
Marine and Stationary Gasoline Engines.

Electric Light Plants, Windmills, Tanks, Towers, Pumps, Etc.,

For sale and put up by

E. H. TILLINGHAST,
12-2-1w 11 Pine Street, Providence.

Special Sale.



Largest Manufacturers and Dealers in New England. Large quantities of stock ordered early in the spring are just coming in, too late for the SUMMER TRADE. As we make it a point never to carry goods over we are making sweeping discounts in every department. You can save from

25 to 33 per cent.

by buying for future wants.

WOOD MANTELS, TILES, FIREPLACE GOODS, ANDIRONS, FENDERS, Parquet Floors, Grilles, Etc.

Select now and we will

STORE GOODS, FREE OF CHARGE, UNTIL REQUIRED.

Crocker Mantel & Tile Co.,

230 & 232 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I. 770 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

11-25

Christmas Presents.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

December 1, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of HAMILTON L. MOTT, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

DANIEL MOTT,
12-9-3w Executor.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAMES W. LANGLEY, Guardian of the person and estate of *HERBERT W. LANGLEY*, of full age, of Newport, presents his seventh account with the estate of said Herbert W. Langley, remaining proceeds of sale of real estate, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
12-2 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of *S. BELLE PARKHURST*, representing that she is a minor over the age of fourteen years and resident of New Haven, Connecticut, and praying this Court to approve of her father, Edward H. Parkhurst, whom she has chosen to be her Guardian.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
12-2 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of *LELLA M. PARKHURST*, representing that she is a minor over the age of fourteen years and resident of New Haven, Connecticut, and praying this Court to approve of her father, Edward H. Parkhurst, whom she has chosen to be her Guardian.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
12-2 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Edward H. Parkhurst, presented this day, praying that he, said Edward H. Parkhurst, or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the estate of *EDWARD LEROY PARKHURST*, of New Haven, Connecticut, who is represented in said petition as a minor under the age of fourteen years, resident of said New Haven.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
12-2 Probate Clerk.

Clerk's Office of the Probate Court of Little Compton, this 22d day of November, A. D., 1899.

MARY KEMPTON has this day filed in this office, her petition in writing, to said court, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith as the last will and testament of *THOMAS WARREN KEMPTON*, late of Little Compton, deceased, may be proved, allowed, and recorded, and letters testamentary thereon granted to her, and has requested me to give notice thereof.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested to appear at the Probate Court Room in said Little Compton on Monday, the 11th day of December next at 2 o'clock p. m., and be heard.

P. R. BROWNELL,
11-25 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 28, A. D. 1899.

GEORGE ALFRED WHITMAN presents to this Court his petition in writing, representing that he is a minor above the age of fourteen years; that he resides and has a legal settlement in said Middletown; and that he has chosen John B. Taylor of Little Compton in this State, to be the guardian of his estate and praying this Court to approve of his said choice of Guardian and to take bond of him according to law.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of December next, A. D. 1899, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
11-25 Probate Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of his late mother, CORNELIA J. SHERMAN, widow, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, he is appointed the sole executor thereof; that said will has been allowed and passed for record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that he has given bond to said Court and is now qualified to act as the executor of said will. All persons having claims against the estate of said Cornelia J. Sherman are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

ISAAC LINCOLN SHERMAN,
Executor.

Middletown, R. I., November 28, 1899.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of GERTRUDE E. SHERMAN, late of said Middletown, deceased, has given bond according to law and is now qualified to act as such Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said Gertrude E. Sherman are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

ISAAC LINCOLN SHERMAN,
Administrator.

Middletown, R. I., November 28, 1899.

ELECTIONS IN BAY STATE.

Social Democrat Gains and License Votes Cause Some Surprise.

Boston, Dec. 7.—If the results seen in municipal elections in 15 cities of this commonwealth Tuesday count for anything, an important point has been reached in the political life of Massachusetts citizens. The cut-and-dried affair of voting for strictly party candidates—either Republican or Democrat—would appear to be at an end, by the growth of greater independence among the individual voters, combined with the spread of Socialistic doctrines. Heretofore, the license question was the only opportunity for referendum, and that was purely local in its effect. Sometimes, however, it far exceeded party supremacy in importance. This year the opportunity for voters to express their opinions was extended to state matters, and in nearly every one of the cities voting yesterday the legislative act fixing eight hours as a limit for a day's labor for city employes was carried by a large majority.

In several cities party lines were swept away by reason of varying causes. In Haverhill the Social-Democrat strength made the other parties combine for their own interest, but in Gloucester and Waltham, the new caucus law disarranged efforts of one party or the other to put a full ticket in the field. It is noticeable that the citizens' movement led the day. In Quincy the Social Democrats nearly upset the calculations of the Republicans, and they materially aided the Democrats. Social Democrats carried the mayoralty in Brockton in a remarkable victory, and retained its cornered fight in Gloucester for mayor, cornered fight in Gloucester for mayor, and the re-election of Mayor Ashley in New Bedford for the sixth time were two notable results.

As usual there was considerable interest manifested in the license vote, and there were three surprises when the vote was counted. Taunton changed over from license to no license, while Waltham and Fitchburg, which have for some time been "dry towns," voted this year for "wet goods."

Pal's Boy Murdered For Money.

Norwich, Conn., Dec. 8.—The body of a man was found in the shoemaker shop of Guissepe Silva, in Greeneville, late Wednesday afternoon. He had been murdered, his head having been crushed in. The shoemaker and two friends have been missing since Thanksgiving. The body was badly decomposed. The remains were identified as those of Joseph De Angelis aged 40, a laborer, who had been employed on the railroad. He was a cousin of Silva's, and had gone to the latter's shop Thanksgiving day to take dinner with him. He was known to have a good sum of money, and the officers are convinced that robbery was the motive for the crime. A heavy iron bar, with clotted blood and hair on it, was found in the room.

Alleged Counterfeiters Jailed.

Boston, Dec. 8.—William Davis and Annie Hubert, known as his wife, arrived from Oklahoma yesterday in custody of United States officers of Guthrie, where they had been arrested for officers of this district on the charge of counterfeiting Canadian bank notes. Davis is said to be the proprietor of a cottage at Winthrop, where a lot of counterfeit notes and plates were discovered. The prisoners were arraigned before Judge Colt in the United States court. An indictment charging the prisoners with counterfeiting in 19 counts was offered, and bail was placed at $10,000 each. In default the prisoners were remanded to jail.

Practically a Civil Governor.

Washington, Dec. 8.—General Leonard Wood had a conference with the secretary of war yesterday respecting his future. It is gathered that General Wood is to be the next governor of Cuba, succeeding General Brooke, who will return to the United States. It is expected that the military force in Cuba will be greatly reduced in the near future, so that while General Wood will be commanding the troops remaining and be a military governor, there will be so little left of the military establishment that his office will be much more civil than military in fact.

Would Rid Cuba of Americans.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 8.—Cubans here are much excited over several speeches which were made in cigar factories yesterday by Cubans whose names will not be revealed. The speakers were bitter and incendiary in their language regarding the American occupation of Cuba, and advocated the use of force and dynamite to rid the island of all Americans. There are several thousand Cubans in Tampa, and it is believed that these orators have come from Cuba to excite the colony, and to raise money later on to carry out some plan of insurrection.

Was Found In a Well.

Westbrook, Me., Dec. 8.—The coroner's jury, which began its inquiry into the peculiar death of John Berry, whose body was found in a well, last Friday, ended its work last night, finding that Berry met his death by violence, but failing to express an opinion as to the identity of the murderer. Berry had a fight with another man Thursday night, and that man was thought to be Alphonso Archambeau, who has been held on the charge of assault and battery on Berry.

Indications of Healthy Prosperity.

Chester, Vt., Dec. 8.—The report of the inspector of finance for the state of Vermont, now in the hands of the printer, shows that aggregate deposits in savings banks and savings institutions is $3,[illegible],52[illegible].75, a gain for the year of $2,4[illegible],0[illegible]7.95, total number of depositors, 113,3[illegible]5, a gain of 4985. The average amount of deposits to each depositor is $322.19, a gain of $8.50 for each depositor.

Victims Are Laid Up.

Malden, Mass., Dec. 8.—In the district court yesterday Antonio Manetto, an Italian, charged with shooting two of his countrymen at the Malden railroad station on Nov. 17 last, was bound over in $1000 bonds to appear before the superior court at Cambridge next February. His victims have not yet recovered sufficiently to appear in court.

Negro Burned at the Stake.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 8.—Richard Coleman, colored, confessed murderer of Mrs. James Lashbrook, wife of his employer, expiated his crime in daylight Wednesday at the hands of a mob, consisting of thousands of citizens, by burning at the stake, after suffering torture and fright beyond description.